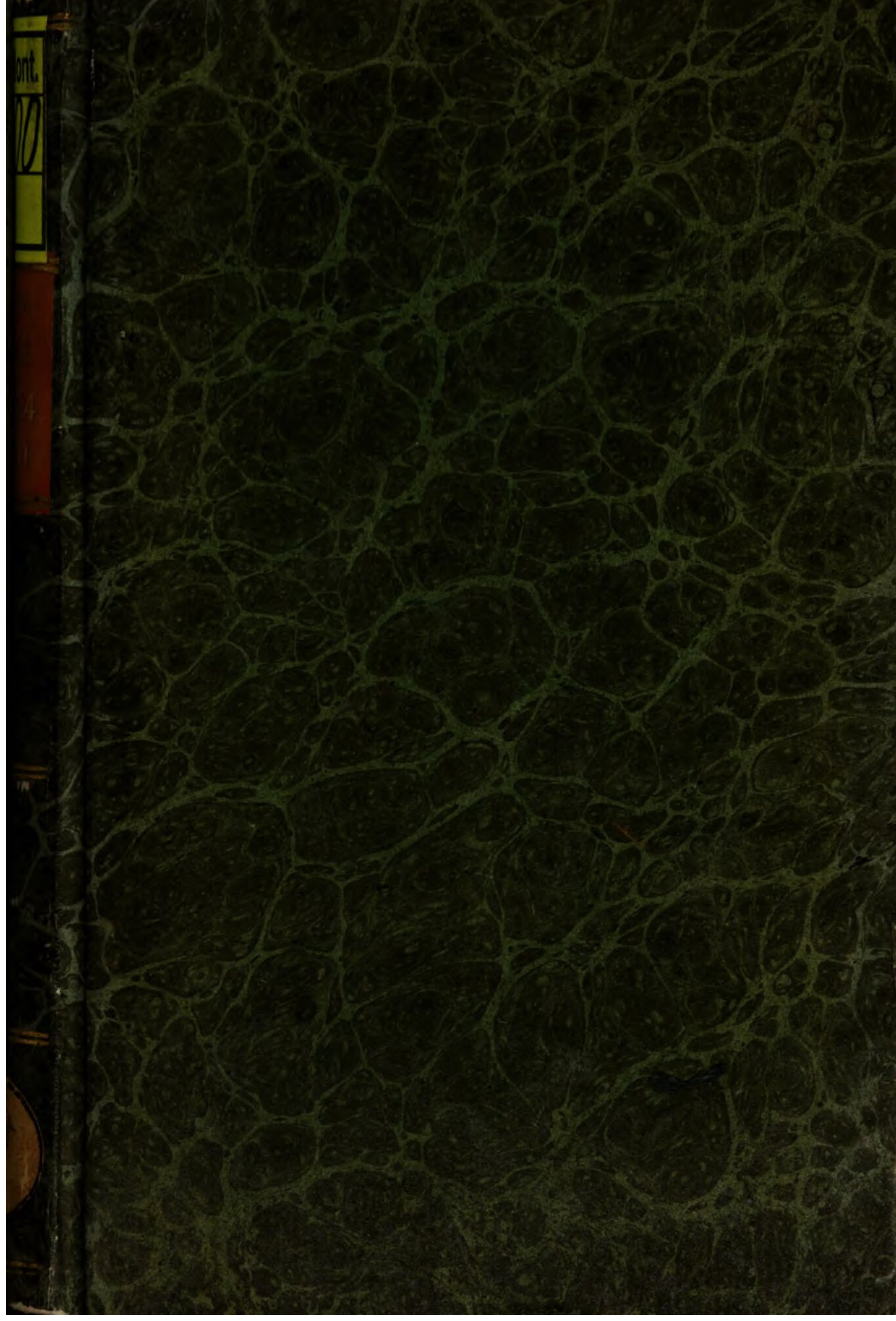




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GREECE,

IN

1823 AND 1824.

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1825.

G R E E C E

1877 JAN 1837

GREECE,

DURING
LORD BYRON'S RESIDENCE IN THAT COUNTRY,
IN 1823 AND 1824;

BEING A
SERIES OF LETTERS,
AND OTHER DOCUMENTS,

ON THE
Greek Revolution,
WRITTEN DURING A VISIT TO THAT COUNTRY.

BY THE HONOURABLE
COLONEL LEICESTER STANHOPE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH
A FAC-SIMILE OF LORD BYRON'S HAND-WRITING.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
THE LIFE OF MUSTAPHA ALI.

VOL. II.

PARIS:
PUBLISHED BY A. AND W. GALIGNANI,
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1825.

GREECE

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OF THE

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A SERIES
OF
LETTERS,

ETC. ETC. ETC.

LETTER LX.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

Hydra, 7th April, 1824.

My dear B.

I THIS morning reached Hydra. The authorities were assembled, and I addressed the members on various matters. I made arrangements with the editor of "L'Ami des Lois" to send to London several numbers of his paper: these I solicit the Committee to dispose of for the benefit of the editor. I subscribed 20l. yearly to this Gazette.

Off Napoli, 8th April.

On our arrival here we found a French fleet of two frigates and three brigs. The commodore had a claim against the Greek Government for acts of piracy; and, as they had a difficulty in paying him, he entered into an agreement with Pano to surrender up a Turkish bey, then a prisoner at Napoli. The government remonstrated, and desired the French commodore to observe the law of nations and the blockade. The Frenchman swaggered and yielded.

In consequence of the blockade, Captain Clifford could not send a boat to demand the restitution of my property at Napoli. I however addressed a letter to Pano full of threats and compliments: I told him that his friends Odysseus and Goorha were anxious to have the press, and to meet me at Salona. This was confirmed by Goorha's own letters to Pano, for I have the good fortune to be well with both parties. I intrusted the letter containing the requisition to a physician, who is employed by Goorha and Odysseus as a spy on me, and by myself as an interpreter. He arrived one hour after another messenger whom I had previously dispatched from Athens, and Pano promised to

give up the articles on my sending a boat for them.*

The executive body are embarked here, and the legislative body is at Argos. I had a long discussion with the former. They objected to the congress at Salona. I told them that it was urged by me when they were weak, and now that they were strong they had only to send a member there to support their interests. To this they agreed. I recommended them to act with vigour, and, when they had subdued their enemy, to neutralize his future power by enlisting the best of his faction into their ranks. I also recommended them to gain over the army: to show the military chiefs that it was their interest to be with them, and the soldiers that they never would be provided for till they had a regular government. I pointed out to them the policy of giving greater influence to the legislative body, by which means alone the people could be raised to power and to predominance over the existing military despotism. This was to be done by their pursuing good measures, by selecting popular topics for debate, by having their speeches ably re-

* In his letter, Pano begs Colonel Stanhope not to give ear to the malignant reports of evil-minded Greeks against him and his family; and adds, that time will clear up these matters and elicit the truth.

ported, by spreading wide the newspapers, and by sending them to all the Prefects, by proclamations, etc. I advised them to be exceedingly careful in selecting good and tried officers and men for the garrisons of Corinth, Napoli, Navarrin, Tripolitza, etc.

I also spoke with several members of the legislative body, and advised them to resume their sittings to discuss popular measures, to correspond with their constituents, and not to talk alone, but to act.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXI.

TO THE SAME.

Gulf of Napoli, 9th April, 1824.

My dear B.

I EXPECT to have the press to-morrow. I shall forward it to Ægina, for the use of the Athenians. The following is a copy of my letter to them:—

“ Athenians,

“ I call you Athenians because you are the worthy descendants of that ancient, learned, valiant, and famed people—because you have bravely asserted and wisely preserved your liberties.

“ I am sent among you as the agent of the Greek Committee of London. I will not tire you by a long dissertation on the advantages that must result from the free exercise of reason on the measures of government. Englishmen, knowing its happy influence, have sent to Greece a number of presses, one of which I now present, in their name, to the Athenians. Let them exercise it for the good of the people. Let them guard it as a sacred pledge of the attachment of the Britons to the Greeks.

“ Your cause, Athenians, has touched the people of England to the heart. They have beheld with wonder the exploits of the Greeks by land and sea. With anxious solicitude they have watched a people nobly struggling with adversity and bravely starting from their chains, undismayed by defeat, and in the end triumphing over an empire that has for ages maintained itself against the substantive states of Europe. But what is no less extraordinary is, that a nation so long enslaved by Roman and by Turkish emperors should, amidst the clash of arms

and the war of factions, have established a free constitution.

“ To pursue and to perfect the work they have so well begun is, however, a difficult task. Athenians, you are well aware, that the end of government is the public good, or, in other words, the greatest good of the greatest number. This cannot exist without perfect security of person, property, and reputation. If this desirable state of things cannot be found in Greece, where the people are so virtuous, it is because the small number who have grasped the powers of government have pursued their own advantage in preference to that of the community. I allude to no party in particular, but to the ruling few of all parties. To correct this state of things, the people must either have recourse to physical force or to reason, and the full exercise of truth upon criminal actions, through the persuasive and commanding influence of a free press. De Lolme has well illustrated its power and demonstrated its superiority over the greatest of earthly potentates. ‘ If,’ he says, ‘ in an empire of the East, there should be found a sanctuary, which, venerable from the ancient religion of the country, should ensure the safety of all who should there utter their opinions; if from such a sanctuary there

should issue printed papers, which, by the affixing of a certain seal, should acquire an equal title to inviolability, and which, in their daily appearances, should freely examine and comment on the conduct of the Cadis, the Pachas, the Vizirs, and the Sultan himself; the inevitable consequence of such a combination of circumstances would be the establishment of liberty.'

" I am,

" Your most devoted servant,

" L. S."

The following is the prospectus which I have drawn up:—

" Prospectus.

" The Greeks, resolved to be free, should be enlightened. This will be best effected by opening the channels of knowledge, and placing before their minds all the intelligence of the nineteenth century. To this end nothing is so conducive as the unrestricted publication of men's thoughts. Some patriots, strongly impressed with this conviction, have undertaken to conduct a journal, to be entitled

" 'THE ATHENS FREE PRESS.'

" The motto to be prefixed to it is as follows:

" ' *Publicity is the Soul of Justice.*'

“ The editors, in selecting this motto, have implied the vast importance which they attach to publicity. Without it the people must remain ignorant of the proceedings of the senate, and incapable of judging of the conduct of their representatives; they are kept in the dark concerning the administration of the laws and the character of their judges; and the wealth and the revenue of the nation, which is the produce of their labour, may be extorted from them, and squandered away in luxury and corruption. By far the most effectual means of giving publicity to all acts is through the medium of the press, because it embraces the whole field of government, and gives to our ideas the widest extent of circulation.

“ We are friendly to free discussion, and hold that opinions, though erroneous, when well canvassed and digested, tend to the ultimate advancement of truth. Insertion will therefore be given in ‘The Athens Free Press’ to every well written article, however at variance with our own opinions. Men of all parties acknowledge that the peasantry, and the mass of the Greeks, are virtuous. Now, virtue is the essential characteristic of a free people. We shall, therefore, maintain the fundamental principles of the constitution and the commonwealth. The elective franchise we desire to see

extended in its widest sense, as at Athens, and the public functionaries selected from amongst the most honest, active, intelligent, and patriotic of our citizens. The laws, we contend, should be plain and comprehensive; and justice openly, speedily, and cheaply administered. We shall watch with a jealous eye the conduct of our public functionaries, especially of our ministers, judges, generals, and prefects. Upon the virtue of these great officers of state depend our success in war, and the enforcement of the constitution and the laws. We shall endeavour to do justice to our army and navy, by recording their acts. Unaided, they have triumphed over an empire that has often foiled the powerful states of Europe, and have established in Greece a free constitution. Their deeds stand unrivalled, even by those of their great ancestors. To nothing can they be compared, but to the realization of an epic poem, or of a dream. Foreigners we shall watch—their words, their looks, their actions, shall not escape us. If they come hither to intrigue, they shall be exposed; if to advance our interests, honoured. We are in favour of foreign settlers. They will bring with them capital, knowledge, industry, and civilization. They will advance our agriculture, manufactures, and com-

merce; and, by so doing, they will promote our wealth. All our exertions shall be used to further the establishment of museums, of agricultural, horticultural, and other societies; but they shall, above all things, be directed towards the formation of schools, and of a body of instructors for the diffusion of education among the people.

“ With all the power of the press—a power that must ultimately enforce truth and a virtuous course of government, we shall endeavour to promote union among the Greeks. Disunion paralyzes the efforts of our government and of our warriors; it ruins our agriculture, our commerce, and our credit; and it inflicts on our good people poverty, disease, starvation, and death. Turks triumph in our disunion: it is their only hope. Despots triumph in our disunion; it lays our country open to their avarice and to their lust of domination; perhaps to ages of dark bondage, like those which our fathers have lingered through in anguish.

“ With respect to foreign politics, we wish Greece to remain in amity with all nations, and to see them prosper, in order that we may benefit by their intercourse.

“ ‘The Athens Free Press’ will be published twice every week. The subscription to it will be

three dollars per annum. Those who wish to have this journal will be pleased to address themselves to ———.

“As the merits and success of a newspaper depend chiefly on those who contribute their thoughts and intelligence, the editors solicit the mental aid of all well-informed Greeks towards the furtherance of their undertaking.”

I propose to give one of the lithographic presses to the representative body, and the other to the Ipsariots. Of all the islands, Ipsara is said to be the best governed, and the freest. From it intelligence may be spread far—even to Turkey.

I hope to reach you soon after this letter. My health is feeble, and my work is nearly finished.

Yours,

L. S.

I shall send you my correspondence-book; remember that it was written at full speed.

L. S.

LETTER LXII.

TO THE SAME.

Napoli di Romania, 9th April, 1824.

My dear B.

NAPOLI being in a state of blockade, and the French commodore not having been allowed to communicate with that place, on account of his being desirous to carry off from thence a Turkish bey, the Greek admiral requested of Capt. Clifford to observe the same rule. I was, therefore, obliged to address a letter to Pano, relative to the Committee's articles in his possession, and to forward it by land. I received a civil answer, and was told that I might have the property, provided I would send an English boat for it. The next day the French fleet sailed. I then made for Napoli, and after some difficulty obtained the things.

Pano Colocotroni behaved towards me with politeness. I said he was in error in conceiving that his enemies had prejudiced me against him. They

had, on the contrary, spoken in his praise, and impressed me with a favourable opinion of his merits. I told him that I had just published a letter in the "Ami des Lois," in which I had defended England and myself against the charge of wishing to purchase the Morea, and was now come among my accusers to be judged. Pano wondered; Metaxa, who was present, looked abashed; and the rest of the company laughed heartily. Pano and Metaxa repeatedly offered to rest the decision of their cause on my judgment. I told them that I was a foreigner, and would never interfere more in their concerns than I thought a Greek should do in the affairs of England. They offered to take me round the fortress. I cautioned them that I was going direct into the enemy's camp. I told them that I was so shallow a diplomatist that I had never been able to discover the political cause that divided Greece. They said that there was none. Pano said I was a good Philhellene. I replied that I was neither Greek nor Philhellene, for I belonged to no faction; perhaps it was because I had no interest to serve. Pano said he thought I had pursued my real interest; for I had gained my end, which gratified my ambition.

Metaxa is a sly politician, who has injured his

country, and raised himself by his cunning. He is Pano's adviser. I asked him what he was fighting for? "Because he was attacked."—"Why don't you give up the fortress?"—"We are ready to do so to a just government."—"Who is to be the judge?"—"A general assembly."—"An armed assembly?"—"No. Well; we are also ready to coalesce."—"How?"—"We will allow the President, Vice-president, and Coletti to remain in office, and our opponents may permit us to name Satiri Caralamba. Zaimi is neutral."—"They have passed sentence against Satiri Caralamba."—"It was unjust; but if they will not agree to this, let them change the whole government." I have already given you my opinion that the government, though successful, could not go on for any length of time without coalescing. A priest, who inclined to the government party, was massacred during the time I was at Napoli. Whether this horrible act was sanctioned by the authorities, I know not. The consequences may, perhaps, prove beneficial to the Greek cause.

Coletti and two of the representatives are gone to treat with Colocotroni at Tripolitza. If he fails, I will endeavour to see what a disinterested foreigner can effect.

Mill, near Argos, 10th April.

My time has been taken up with the representatives. At my request they have agreed to commence their sittings. I was present at one this morning. Their Vice-president is a priest. He said that the Greeks owed much to England, and were happy to see me among them. I replied that I valued the compliment as coming from the representatives of a virtuous and suffering people. I then gave them an account of the character and conduct of the Committee. They desired my advice concerning the loan. I said that I was of opinion that it should be placed at Zante, under the charge of certain commissioners, and should only be paid over to an effective government. The administration should then reserve it for the payment of the soldiers actually engaged in war. They should limit the number of officers; and the government should appoint an honest commissioner to accompany each army, for the purpose of calling the roll every month, and putting the pay into the hands of each soldier. None of the money should be devoted to the payment of old debts. They approved of these suggestions, and said they would pass a law to that effect. I urged them to publish their proceedings. I presented Mr. Ben-

tham's manuscript on government to them, observing that they should prefer his aid to that of the Holy Alliance, for if they followed his maxims, they would be free and powerful; whereas, if they accepted the hollow friendship of despots, though adorned with ribbons and golden chains, they must relapse into long and hopeless servitude. The assembly then passed a law to prevent those who had absented themselves from their duties from being re-elected; and also one appointing commissioners for the loan. This body appears to be divided into three parties: about twelve belong to the Colocotroni faction; the rest are the Primates, who are rather addicted to Turkish principles of government, and the republicans, who take England, America, and Switzerland for their models. The latter feelings now begin to predominate.

I have two presses here. The royal press I shall send immediately to Athens. The lithographic press I have attempted to work, but not with success. I shall get Gropius, who was a copper-plate printer, to undertake it. The lithographic presses do not answer here. Small cheap presses would suit best in young countries. You are aware that, though crossed in every way, I set up the "Telegraph" at Missolonghi. When I left that place, Hodges and Gill promised to print the prospectus

in English. They made every effort to do so, but were again and again thwarted by Parry. In short, the press has had to contend with every difficulty, but it has triumphed. It has produced a revolution in the public mind, and the people are now in arms against the arbitrary proceedings of the Colocotronis.

Giorgio Gaza, the archimandrite, a friend of Coreas's, has been deputed to the government, by the people of Olympus. 12,000 of them offer to rise and to take the field, provided they are supplied with one month's pay, and a quantity of powder and lead. The Turks never could disarm them, although they were partially subdued in the early part of the revolution. If they had two ships, to prevent supplies coming in on their flank, they would do wonders.

The Greeks talk and talk, but they must be strongly impelled before they will act. I have got a person to report the proceedings of their legislative body, and I shall make a hard battle to have the names of the orators prefixed to their speeches.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXIII.

TO THE SAME.

Mill, near Napoli, 12th April, 1824.

My dear B.

I PROPOSE to address the following letter to the secretary of the legislative body :—

“ Sir,

“ To promote the strength and knowledge of the Greeks, is the first desire of my heart. To this end, it is necessary that their representatives should be raised to their proper elevation. Instead of this, my ears are pained with the sound of individual names,—of Colocotroni, Mavrocordato, Byron, Ipsilanti, Metaxa, Stanhope, etc. No one ever hears any thing of the virtuous and enlightened members of the legislative body. They are doomed to rise and fall, and to expend their exertions to no purpose ; and the consequence is, that they and the

people, instead of being almost omnipotent, are considered as so many cyphers. What is the reason? Why, because neither they nor the people are known. To make them known, and to put your free constitution in force, publicity is necessary. Your house of assembly should be wide open; the speeches of the members should be published; how else can men judge of their conduct? Their acts should be spread abroad, or the people must remain ignorant of their laws. How is this to be done? Let a report of the speeches and acts be forwarded to the editors of newspapers. Let the newspapers be sent to all the prefects, with an order for them to spread the intelligence which they contain: the editors would, no doubt, furnish the printing at prime cost. And let Mavrocordato be solicited to obtain one of the presses at Missolonghi, for the use of the government. Unless some such measures are pursued, the forms of your free constitution may remain, but the government will be, in practice, Turkish.

“ I solicit your pardon for the freedom of my remarks. The worthies of the Greek commonwealth must not be offended at truth.

“ I am,

“ L. S.”

The elections take place next month. The franchise is universal to all males above twenty years of age. Every fifty families of a village choose one deputy, who proceeds to the central town of the prefecture. The central town elects twelve deputies. These village and town deputies then elect either one or two members of parliament, according to the extent of their district. This is all done by ballot. The legislative body chooses the executive body by a plurality of voices. This latter consists of five or seven members. They have, at present, an undue weight, owing to the want of vigour and intellectual aptitude in the representatives, the publication of whose debates would soon raise their character.

The general assembly is thus formed. Two or four deputies are chosen in each prefecture, by ballot, who then unite and form the general assembly. This is the only body that can make any fundamental change in the constitution. They discuss questions openly, and decide them by ballot and by a simple majority.

The legislative and executive bodies, indeed all the people, think that the loan will save Greece, if it arrives in time. Every preparatory measure has been taken towards the proper disposal of the money. The Greeks are careful of their money, and

not at all disposed to squander the resources of the state. The only danger is, that it should fall into the hands of a few individuals, and be appropriated to their particular interests. The present crisis is favourable. The proffered aid could not arrive more opportunely. Had it come sooner, it might have fallen into the hands of the military oligarchs. At present, their fortresses are about to surrender to the constitutionalists, and the government makes progress towards improvement and strength. The loan will enable Greece to protect her frontier this year; her people to reap the fruits of their labour, and the government to collect the revenue. Next year they will, I trust, be in a state to march into the enemy's country.

I have endeavoured to persuade the government to pursue the following plan in the ensuing campaign. They should have three corps on the line of their frontier. One at Thermopylæ for defence; one at Olympus, for raising the country and inviting the people to arms, as their hearts are already united with the Greeks; and one at Agrafa, for the purpose of defence, or of offence, if they should succeed in exciting an insurrection among the Albanians.

I am, yours, etc.

L. S.

LETTER LXIV.

TO THE SAME.

Argos, 14th April, 1824.

My dear B.

LAST night a courier arrived from Athens, with letters for me from Odysseus, Goorha, Anastatius, and others, stating that they had departed for the congress at Salona, and pressing me to hasten thither. I passed the night in writing and packing, and in the morning waited upon the executive body. They objected to the congress, said that it was not sanctioned by them, but had been promoted by Negriz, and finally brought about by me. I told them, that I had urged it at the solicitation of Odysseus, at a time when the government was feeble, and that its object was to form a strong league in favour of good government and vigorous exertions, and to force the Morea to act on similar principles. I was asked why I had given the press to the Athenians which I had promised to

the government? I told them that the press, in its way to the seat of government, had been seized at Napoli; that knowing that Pano would not allow this battery to be turned upon himself, especially as so many of his faction had been wounded by the one established at Missolonghi, I had given it to the people of Athens, and had prevailed upon Goorha, the Prefect Lambro, Sophianopulo, and other friends of Colocotroni, to write to Pano to deliver it up. By these means I had obtained the press; Goorha and Odysseus had pledged their words that it should be free, and Professor Psylas, a friend of the government and of liberty, was engaged to write for it. Owing to the probability of Athens being blockaded, I should send the press for the present to Ægina, the Prefect of which island is under the influence of the government. I said, that if this manœuvre did not satisfy them, I must go to Salona, watch the tactics of Negriz and Mavrocordato, and endeavour in future to be more skilful. They smiled, approved, and gave me their dispatches.

Argos, like all the other towns of Greece, is in ruins. I called on Flesas, archimandrite and minister of the interior. He is a shrewd man, was one of the plotters of the revolution, and has served much as a soldier. Almost every captain has some

priests among his soldiers, and they are only distinguished from the others by their beards. Flesias's brother is blockading Tripolitza. His name is Niketas. Another general of the same name, and famed for his martial virtue, came out of the town and implored him not to injure his fellow soldiers and citizens, and attempted to embrace him. The other desired him to return to his duties, to give up the town to the government, and not to approach, or he would attack him. Again he approached in amity. The stern soldier drew his sword. The two Niketas fought. The government captain wounded his friend, and then wept over and embraced him. Pray communicate this chivalrous sentimental story to the German Committees. There are scribblers in that country that would make it up into a five-act drama, with choruses.

Corinth, 15th April.

On my road hither, I met a large drove of sheep; I asked to whom they belonged, and was told to one Mamalaga, a wealthy man of Agrafa, who had set off with 60,000 sheep from his own country, and had driven the flock to the Morea. Half of the sheep had been captured on the road.

Corinth is in the same state as Argos. The ancient and modern ruins furnish a contrast by which

the respective merits of the Greek and Turkish governments may be compared. The Captain of the town is a Servian. He has 90 men either of his own country or of Bulgaria. These soldiers are brave. They left Odysseus because he could not pay them.

Salona, 16th April.

I reached Salona this morning. Nothing can exceed the beauty and sublime character of the scenery between the gulf and this place. There the eye embraces at a glance the rude sea, a valley of flowers, a winding stream, and mountains covered with firs and topped with snow. I have been disappointed in not finding Lord Byron and Mavrocordato here. The reason assigned is a plot that is said to have taken place at Missolonghi, to deliver that place up to the Turks. This may be the real cause, but Mavrocordato was always averse to meeting Odysseus, or to allowing Lord Byron to quit the seat of his government.

After the congress here is over, I shall proceed to Ægina, to Athens, and then to Zante, and England.

Goorha has just called upon me. He said, "Well, you have now seen both parties, what do you think of them?" I replied, "Your captains

are for plunder and liberty. The government are for order and a mild despotism. I am for and against you both. I am for order and liberty."

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXV.

TO THE SAME.

Salona, 18th April, 1824.

My dear B.

ODYSSEUS arrived here yesterday: Negriz accompanied him. This Negriz is perhaps the cleverest fellow in Greece. He is a rugged statesman out of employ, and professes to be a republican. He, Mavrocordato, Odysseus, and Sophianopulo, are famed for political intrigue and tactics. Neither Lord Byron nor Mavrocordato have yet arrived. Odysseus has dispatched a letter to the latter, stating that the authorities in Western Greece are assembled to meet him in congress. Mavrocordato, finding that the government are

strong, will probably excuse himself, by stating the troubled state of Missolonghi, owing to the conspiracy to deliver that place over to the Turks.

The captains are generally adverse to the loan. They say that it will be plundered by the government party. The fact is, they fear that it will deprive them of power and the means of acquiring wealth. They have a notion, too, that the government is hostile to the army, and I have solicited the government to remove this opinion, by paying their soldiers, and doing them strict justice; also, by issuing proclamations against those captains who do not pursue this course. It should always be considered that an army consists of two branches; if, therefore, you cannot gain the officers, gain the men, and you render their leaders impotent.

In a letter to Ipsilanti, Sophianopulo boasts of his address, in having set me against Mavrocordato, and gained me over to the opposite side. In the same letter, he solicits Colocotroni's party to deliver over the presses to me. So much for Sophianopulo's cunning. The letter was intercepted by the government, and will be published. [Vide Appendix, No. XVI.]

I have just come from a meeting. Negriz, in a long diplomatic speech, seemed to recommend a

general assembly. I objected to an armed assembly. He then wished to give our congress that character. I protested against any measure in the least degree unconstitutional. He talked of an oligarchy that had existed for eighty years in the Morea. I said that there now existed two oligarchies there, the one of the Primates, and the other of the military chiefs; that the way to break this power was by giving weight to the people and their representatives, and that publicity was the means by which this might be effected. I recommended Odysseus to steer a middle course between both factions, to put the constitution in force, and to act the part of a Washington or a Bolivar. He agreed to send Mr. Trelawney to Lord Byron, for the purpose of persuading him and Mavrocordato to attend the congress. I then desired Odysseus to order Psylas to proceed to Ægina, and to put the press in motion. He said he would desire the Athenians to elect a new judge in the place of Psylas, and to send him thither. I have since dispatched Baron Gilman on that mission. All here breathe the noblest sentiments of freedom.

The following is a copy of a letter which I have written to Lord Byron:—

Salona, 19th April, 1824.

My dear Lord,

THERE is a report current that your Lordship and myself are appointed commissioners for the disposal of the loan. For my own part, though it will be attended with great inconvenience, I will undertake the responsible charge. Should such a duty devolve upon me, I should insist, as far as I am concerned, on having the money sent, in the first instance, to Zante, or to one of the Ionian islands. I doubt not that your Lordship will agree with me in this opinion, and act accordingly.

I am,

L. S.

I have just received a letter from Hodges and Gill, containing the following passage: — “In respect to what has been done since our arrival, as we cannot say what we wish, we will decline saying any thing. We feel we should be wanting in every sentiment of gratitude and respect (which we are proud to say are our feelings) if we did not inform you that considerable pains are taken by some person* or persons, to make it appear you are sup-

* Mr. Parry went about with his eyes and hands up, saying, “Horrible, horrible!! a conspiracy is formed against the government, and an Englishman (i. e. L. S.) is at the head of it.”

porting a faction in opposition to the government ; and this is not a little increased by a letter written by Mr. Hastings to an American gentleman here, of the name of Jarvis, in which he says that in spite of all his remonstrances he is afraid your mind is biassed by a person named, we believe, Sophianopulo, whom Hastings states to be one of the most execrable villains that ever existed."

Lord Byron is dangerously ill. Count Gamba and Mavrocordato have desired me to proceed to Missolonghi ; but I have deferred doing so, being myself ill and full of grief, having now first heard of the death of my mother.

I am,

L. S.

LETTER LXVI.

TO THE SAME.

Salona, 21st April, 1824.

My dear B.

LIEUTENANT KLEMPE has just arrived here with the lithographic press from Missolonghi. I have dispatched him with it to Ægina. This press I intend for Ipsara, an island said to be well governed, and from whence intelligence may be spread over the Archipelago, and even to Turkey.

I have recommended to the Greek Government to court the friendship of America, and have requested of them to send an agent thither. The object of this mission would be to desire the republic to send an envoy to Greece, and to favour commercial intercourse between the two countries. M. Kalergy would, I think, undertake the mission, and Mr. Finlay has offered, through me, to go to America to forward its objects. From the liberal spirit of the American Government, and from the circumstance of the Porte never having acknow-

ledged their independence, they would, perhaps, feel favourably disposed towards Greece. Three or four years back, America sent an agent to the Porte to make a treaty, who was sent away in an uncourtly manner.

I have desired the Greek Government to send me information concerning their receipts and expenditure, made out agreeably to the form Mr. Hume gave me, or to the budgets I procured in Switzerland. I have also desired them to send me a report on their military system, with returns of their different corps, the number of their men and officers, their pay and stations, etc. I have also requested Odysseus to furnish me with a plan for the ensuing campaign. [Vide Appendix, No. XVII.] I have had the following conversation with Monsieur Negris, on the subject of the Holy Alliance. “I am of opinion,” said I, “that Monsieur Gropius, the Austrian Consul, at Athens, is the person who gives information about Greece to the Holy Alliance!” “You are right,” answered he; “some time back he went to Smyrna, and on his return had a communication with Petrombey through an agent. Petrombey was told that the Allied Sovereigns had just concluded a Congress; that peace had been restored between Russia and the Porte; and that they now offered their mediation between the Greeks

and the Turks. Petrombey was satisfied with the proposition, and recommended that M. Gropius should attend at the ensuing General Assembly, and make known the generous offer. As soon as this preliminary step had been taken, a similar proposition was made by M. Gropius to General Odysseus. He consulted me on the subject, and, under various pretences, I delayed giving an answer for nearly a month. At the expiration of this period an evasive answer was returned, full of politeness, and concluded by expressing a hope that the cause of humanity and religion would soon be advanced by the capture of Negroponte from the infidels. This negotiation took place about three months back." From the enlightened policy which Mr. Canning appears to me (if at this distance one can judge) to have pursued towards Greece, it would, perhaps, be well that he should be informed on this subject.

The Congress has commenced. The members were freely chosen by the people of their respective prefectures. Besides these, the chiefs Odysseus, Pannuria, and Goorha were present. Negriz proposed that the meeting should decide whether the government at Argos or that at Tripolitza was the real government. After a long discussion it was resolved, unanimously, that the former was the

government. The next question was this—What are the best means of putting the constitution and the laws in force? Monsieur Sophianopulo proposed that the people should be ordered to elect some military men; that these deputies should proceed first to Salona, and there receive written instructions how to act; that they should then proceed to Argos, accompanied by the captains and their troops, and remain there till the Peloponnesians had sent out their quota of soldiers to the frontier. These infamous propositions met with no support. A priest from Zeitouni then proposed that the cantons should be solicited to elect one military man of talent, and that the Congress should draw up a statement, showing the actual state of the country. Both these measures were adopted. Here I must draw your attention to the important fact, that this Congress was called, and is attended by the military chiefs, and that it is pursuing none but constitutional measures. Negris and Odysseus have great merit.

In spite of all obstacles, the civil government of Greece has made, and will still make, great progress during this year. Publicity has been established. The monarchical and aristocratical have given way to the democratical spirit. The military chiefs will be forced to bend to the people. The

legislative body must soon begin to make known its acts, and to take its high station. Meanwhile the loan will enable the government to support its authority, and to act on the defensive during the ensuing campaign. When that is at an end, and the Turks have retired into their winter-quarters, then will be the time for the friends of liberty to advance and conquer.

I have just heard that the Colocotronis have surrendered Napoli and Tripolitza.

[Vide Appendix, No. XVIII.]

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXVII.

TO THE SAME.

Salona, 28th April, 1824.

My dear B.

I PROPOSE to present one of the lithographic presses to the Ipsariots, with the following letter :—

“ Brave Ipsariots,

“ Seamen have ever proved the firmest friends of liberty. You have nobly supported this character. You were among the first to resist oppression, and to raise the standard of Greece. From the very commencement of the revolution you have sacrificed your property and your persons to promote the public good. You have stood foremost in the fight, and have humbled the proud Turk. You have maintained your free constitution, and Ipsara is an example of its happy influence. For these reasons I have sent you a printing-press, entrusted to my charge by the Greek Committee of England. Accept it as a pledge of attachment from your brother islanders. Exercise it for the spreading of knowledge throughout the Archipelago. From knowledge emanate power, wealth, freedom, happiness, and fame. May these blessings, brave Ipsariots, be the portion of your children—the sweet reward of your virtuous exertions and your honourable toils.

“ I am your most devoted servant,

“ L. S.”

From various quarters I learn that I am nominated one of the commissioners of the Greek loan. I must ever feel proud of the confidence of the

Committee: I am aware, however, that great responsibility is attached to that office; and as I am, from ill health, unable to remain in Greece during the hot weather, it would have been better to have deputed some other person as your agent in this business. However, as the lot has fallen on me, I shall act. I shall consider equally the interests both of the lenders and of the borrowers. The establishment of a strong and just government is what both the parties require: unless this end is likely to be attained, I will not consent to deliver over the money. When the fortresses are in the hands of the government, I shall consider that they are in a condition to fulfil their contract, and to pay the interest of the money borrowed.

Our congress goes on admirably: the questions that have been discussed are, 1st, Which is the lawful government, that of Tripolitza or that of Argos? 2dly, What are the best means of putting the constitution and the laws in force? 3dly, The state of the nation? 4thly, What are the military measures that should be adopted? 5thly, What are the financial measures that should be pursued? Their proceedings will be all published, and shall be forwarded to the Committee.

As soon as I have made the necessary arrangements with respect to the loan, I shall start for

England. My ambition would lead me to remain in Greece, but my health and affairs render my return indispensable.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXVIII.

TO THE SAME.

Salona, 30th April, 1824.

My dear B.

A GREAT conflagration has taken place at Cairo. Houses, magazines, grain, ammunition, four thousand persons, the whole of the artillery corps, and the nephew of Mahomed Ali, have been consumed. The sovereign, with his son, was without the walls of the town. Some pretend that the Pacha was privy to this act. Shortly previous to this dreadful fire a part of the city of Cairo was destroyed by a heavy fall of rain. Providence seems to favour the Greeks.

The Turkish fleet consists of eleven ships from

Tunis, the fleet of the Pacha of Egypt, now at Candia, etc. in all amounting to forty-five vessels, having on board twelve thousand troops, destined to act against the Peloponnesus. As the Pacha's irregular troops are chiefly cavalry, little can be expected from them.

A new prophet has sprung up at Mecca, and, having joined the Wahabees, has decided on attacking Ali Pacha, whose regular troops, with some other tribes, are also threatening rebellion. Perhaps Ali Pacha secretly fomented these disorders, in order to excuse himself from the invasion of Greece.

From Larissa we learn, that about fifteen thousand Turks are there assembled. They, however, desert in great numbers. The Turks have lately held a meeting at that place. This assembly has resolved to make every preparation for attacking Greece in two great divisions, the one moving on Athens, the other on Missolonghi. The invading armies have generally amounted to sixty thousand men, and the Sultan pays about two hundred thousand for this undertaking. The Turks have agreed to offer terms of peace to the Greeks. "If," say they, "the Greeks require to be free—free they shall be." We shall soon learn what notion a Turkish assembly have of freedom.

After a general review of the disjointed state of the Turkish empire, and of the hostile preparations which they are making, I am of opinion that they are incapable of making any great impression on Greece during the ensuing campaign. If the English money shall arrive in time, their invasion may, perhaps, be altogether prevented. I am, however, apprehensive that the Greek fleet cannot be in a state this season to meet their antagonists on the seas, or to attempt a general engagement.

A courier has just arrived from the chief Scalza. Alas! all our fears are realized. The soul of Byron has taken its last flight. England has lost her brightest genius—Greece her noblest friend. To console them for the loss, he has left behind the emanations of his splendid mind. If Byron had faults, he had redeeming virtues too—he sacrificed his comfort, fortune, health, and life to the cause of an oppressed nation. Honoured be his memory! Had I the disposal of his ashes, I would place them in the Temple of Theseus, or in the Parthenon at Athens.

Yours,

L. S.

[Vide Appendix, Nos. XIX, XX, XXI, and XXII.]

LETTER LXIX.

TO THE PRESIDENT MAVROCORDATO.

Salona, 1st May, 1824.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, relative to Lord Byron's contract with the government to pay the Suliots, and to the means of discharging the pay due to them for past services. In reply, I have only to state that I am entirely ignorant of the nature of Lord Byron's contract. I conceive that Lord Byron's trustees are bound in honour and in law to fulfil his Lordship's agreement up to the time of his death, at which period the men should be discharged. With respect to your drawing upon the trustees, and, if not paid by them, having the debt discharged by the British loan, that is a point that must be referred to the representatives of the nation for their decision.

I must now beg leave to call your attention to the subject of the laboratory establishment at Mis-

solonghi. This establishment, with all the workmen and stores therein, has already been placed under your protection by the agents of the Greek Committee; I therefore consider that you are responsible to the representatives of the nation and to your government for the proper application and disposal of them. You speak to me about the necessity of union; without it Greece and her liberties must be lost. To effect it, an alliance must be established between those who represent the various parties, I mean those of the people, of the aristocracy, and of the military interests.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXX.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

Salona, 3d May, 1824.

My dear B.

THE following is a copy of my letter to Mr. Trelawney:—

“ Salona, 1st May, 1824.

“ Dear Trelawney,

“ THANKS for your most interesting and able letters. You appear to have managed your mission in the most satisfactory manner. You recommend that some one should immediately proceed to Zante to give Napier an honest and full account of the actual state of Greece, and you desire me to mention this to Odysseus. I have done so : we are both of opinion that this measure is absolutely necessary, and we think that no one is so capable of doing ample justice to such an important mission as yourself; both of us, therefore, earnestly entreat of you to proceed instantaneously to Zante, or Cephalonia, or wherever Napier may be. The first measure for Colonel Napier to adopt is to hold fast the money, and by no means to allow one shilling of it to be sent to any part of Greece, till he is fully informed as to the state of its government. I have desired the government to send some well-informed commissioners to Zante to negotiate with us; also to send us proper returns of their armies and fleets, and statements of their accounts, and of their means of paying the interest of the debt.

“ In about four days I shall proceed with Odysseus and the new representatives to Argos. It is

his object to establish a good government. From Argos I shall go to Zante or Cephalonia, and hope to reach one of those islands in about a fortnight.

“ I am, etc.

“ L. S.”

[Vide Appendix, Nos. XXIII, XXIV.]

Honours have been paid to Lord Byron's memory at Salona. His soul was prayed for in the church. The whole garrison and people of the town then went out into the plain, where another religious ceremony took place, under the shade of the olive-trees. This being concluded, the troops fired; and an oration, of which the following is a translation, was pronounced by the high priest:—

“ The enlightened foreigners, to wit, as many as unite to science the mild feelings of humanity, do not regard merely with pleasure the vast strides of Greece towards her regeneration (I mean in her efforts in the war), and content themselves with wishing you from afar a happy consummation of it, but they immediately contribute towards this end, according to the extent of their several capacities; nay, we behold many of them actually joining us in the struggle, and running the perilous course with us. One of these, who lately made

his appearance, was Lord Byron, whom inexorable death would not allow to be severed from the disasters of the regions to which he had previously directed his steps, in order that he might make himself known to the several nations, and who, having united himself to us, had begun to render himself of importance to the Grecian weal, and worthy of the exalted rank to which he was raised by the laws of his own country. He would not refuse to an entire people the benefit of his virtues: he condescended to display them wherever humanity beckoned him to her aid. This single object of devotion to the well-being of a people has raised himself to a distinguished pitch of glory among characters dignified by their virtues, of which the illustrious British nation can make so ample a display, and of whom Greece hopes to behold many co-operating in her regeneration. Having here paid the tribute of admiration due to the virtues of Lord Byron, eternal may his memory remain with me and with the world, and more especially associated with Grecian retrospections."

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXXI.

TO COUNT GAMBA.

Salona, 3d May, 1824.

Dear Count Gamba,

GREECE mourns the loss of her friend, Lord Byron. Why deprive her of the consolation of having his remains left in the country where his muse pronounced her sweetest, finest lays, and where he has immortalized himself as the champion of her rising liberties? If my counsel can have weight with you, it is that his ashes should be deposited at Athens, in the Temple of Theseus, now a Christian church. Surely this wish is consonant with his former feelings, with those of his family, and of the people of Great Britain.

I am,

Your most devoted servant,

L. S.

LETTER LXXII.

TO JEREMY BENTHAM, ESQ.

Salona, 4th May, 1824.

My dear Mr. Bentham,

You desired me to write to you. Pardon my having so long delayed complying with your commands. I have presented your most valuable manuscript to the representatives of the Greek people. They received it with expressions of deep-felt gratitude, and promised me that they would consult it as their wisest oracle, and act accordingly. Monsieur Negris, who is the ablest man in Greece, and professes wise principles of government, is labouring at a code of laws. He says, that in order to make it palatable to the people, he must make them believe that it is framed after the model of the Byzantine code. I condemned this quackery, and told him to read Dumont. He then desired me to put him in correspondence with yourself. I promised to take this liberty, provided he would act up to your advice. He consented, and I

shall forward to you his letter. Were your code ready, it would, I think, be immediately adopted in Greece. Your works are known and admired here by the few who are educated.

The state of Greece is not easily conveyed to the mind of a foreigner. The society is formed, 1st, of the Primates, who lean to oligarchy, or Turkish principles of government; 2dly, of the captains, who profess democratical notions, but who are, in reality, for power and plunder; and lastly, of the people, who are irreproachable in character, and of course desire to have a proper weight in the constitution. The people of the Peloponnesus are much under the influence of the civil and military oligarchies. Those of Eastern and Western Greece are chiefly under the captains. Of these Odysseus is the most influential. His father never bowed to the Turkish yoke; he was a free-man and a robber. Odysseus himself was brought up by the famous tyrant Ali Pacha. He is shrewd and ambitious, and has played the tyrant, but is now persuaded that the road to fame and wealth is by pursuing good government. He, therefore, follows this course, and supports the people and the republic. Negris, who once signed his sentence of death, is now his minister. Of the islands, Hydra and Spetzia are under the influence of some rich

oligarchs, supported by the rabble, and Ipsara is purely democratic.

The parties may be said to be three: 1st, There is Mavrocordato, the oligarchs of the islands, and some of those of the Peloponnesus, and the legislative body. These are for order and a mild despotism, either under a foreign king, or otherwise. This faction stood high, but must now change its principles, or lose its power. 2dly, There is Colotroni, and some of the captains, and some of the oligarchs of the Morea, who are for power and plunder. This party is going down hill at a gallop. And, 3dly, there is Ipsilanti, Odysseus, Negris, and the mass, who are now beginning to embrace republican notions, finding that they cannot otherwise maintain their power.

Now, the question is, which of these parties should an honest man embrace? All have stumbled by endeavouring to hug the best of these factions. I have pursued another course, cautiously avoiding them all. I have loudly rated all for their vices, and as loudly praised them for their good acts. This for one who has no genius for political intrigue, tactics, or what is called diplomacy, is the safest course. It places a man of a plain mind on a level with and even above a high-

flying politician of the Gentz or Metternich school.

Greece and all the islands are tranquil, with the exception of two towns, namely, Napoli, which is blockaded by the government, and Missolonghi, which is disturbed by a body of Suliots, who play the pretorians.

Civilization and good government are gaining ground, chiefly through the means of publicity. There is a great fund of virtue in Greece, but it is monopolized by the peasantry. What is most wanted is a good representative body, some good prefects, good judges, and public writers. Two or three active and strong-minded Englishmen might do incalculable good in Greece, for the people are anxious to improve.

The war lingers, owing to the dissensions which prevail among the ruling few ; otherwise it might easily be put an end to with the assistance of the loan. Eastern and Western Greece may be defended with about 12,000 men. By taking one of the castles at the mouth of the Corinthian Gulf, and blockading Patras and Lepanto with 1,000 men each, these fortresses might be reduced. Negroponte might also be taken by blockade. During these operations the people of Olympus should be encouraged to rise in rear of the Turkish armies.

After a summer's defensive campaign, the Greeks should push on in the winter, and surprise and conquer.

My principal exertions have been directed towards promoting education, publicity, union, and military exertion, and towards crushing the oligarchs, by giving power to the people and raising the character of their representatives. I confess that I am sanguine with respect to the ultimate success of the Greeks. I found this opinion on the virtuous character of the people, on the strength of their country, on their martial character and their being all armed, on the multiplicity of little chiefs, on a sudden rise and fall of their leaders, on the love they have for their ancestors, on the clashing interests of their enemies, and on their attachment to the elective franchise, annuality, universality, publicity, etc.

Believe me ever, etc.

L. S.

P. S. I shall be in London in July next.

LETTER LXXIII.

TO THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

Salona, 3d May, 1824.

Excellent Sirs,

I HAVE this moment received orders to proceed to Zante, to receive the Greek loan, in company with Colonel Gordon, and to carry its conditions into effect. I request of you to send thither some able men as commissioners to treat upon that subject with the deputies from England.

Our first duty will be to ascertain whether there are reasonable grounds to believe, that the Greek nation will be able to abide by her contract, by regularly paying the interest of the loan. Upon the deputies from England being satisfied upon this point, the delivery of the money depends. I think it highly necessary that you should give a careful statement of the present condition of Greece, as well as an exact account of the income and expenditure of the Government, both in the time of the

Turkish administration, and from the commencement of the insurrection until the present time.

The system of taxation which the government intends to adopt must be explained, as well as the plan proposed for carrying on the war both by land and sea, and all expenses required, separately, for each division of soldiers and vessels. The English deputies must be informed whether a government will be established, which unites all military, political, and national benefits. If the chiefs of Greece will not lay aside their prejudices, their envy and dissensions, and endeavour to form a wise and virtuous union of all parties, it will be impossible to establish in Greece a powerful and permanent government. They are wrong who think otherwise; unless this be done, Greece must remain in a state of anarchy.

By birth I am a stranger to Greece; but as a man accustomed to hold dear the liberty and happiness of mankind, I would, in my present circumstances, consider myself a Greek, and, in that character, I would admonish you, that no other system than the one I have pointed out should be pursued. Should any other course be adopted, every Greek will repent, and repent in vain.

LEICESTER STANHOPE.

LETTER LXXIV.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

Calacrista, 7th May, 1824.

My dear B.

I SEND you a copy of my letter to the government, on the subject of the loan, and strongly recommending union among the chiefs.

Acting upon the principles of this letter, I have advised, that Odysseus should be placed in the executive; Ipsilanti, as president of the legislative body; General Colliopulo, as minister of war; and Negris, as *ministre d'état*. This is a question upon which men may fairly differ, but upon which my mind is made up. The object of the measure is to break the force of contending factions, and to confound the traitors who are for a foreign king.

Megaspolio is a curious convent. It is situated at the end of a magnificent valley, and backed by a lofty mass of rock. It was formerly the seat of the oracle of Apollo. The senior of the convent was civil and hospitable to us. He said he was

ready to accept a king, or any system of government. I replied, that if Greece was doomed to have a foreign king, I hoped that he would not change their venerable religion, and convert them into Catholics, Protestants, or Jews. The interpreter and the priests all flinched. At the beginning of the revolution, one hundred and fifty of the monks had turned out against the Turks. The superior told me that he and they were ready to take the field again when required. He said there were about three thousand clergy in the Morea.

Zaimi is a great primate, and has charge of Calamata and other districts. He is a strong government man. I talked to him about the necessity of union, and the impossibility of carrying on a war against their captains, factions, and the 'Turks. He called the former robbers. I told him that robbery, and even murder, in war were considered justifiable; and that it was by these means that the captains had kept up a martial spirit in the nation, which had rescued their groaning country from the Turks. That these vices must now be put down, by giving power to the people, which was to be effected by forming a militia, by placing them in a posture of defence, by giving weight to the legislative body, and by publicity. I next attacked the foreign king faction, and said they were worse

than robbers, for treason was the worst of crimes. Zaimi said that the captains had driven the people mad, and that they now sought repose under foreign aid, and under a foreign monarch. I observed that this was natural. Their calculation was, however, erroneous. It was impossible that Greece should obtain repose under a foreign king. The first measure of a foreign king must be to embody an extensive standing army. He must then endeavour to disarm the people, and to put down the captains. He would take their fortresses, he would sweep their plains ; but they would still remain masters of the mountains. To effect even this he must be despotic ; he would have to guard his life ; every part of his body, where a ball or a dagger could penetrate, must be proof. He must be surrounded by foreign soldiers, for he could not trust to the passionate, the insubordinate, the capricious, and the patriotic Greeks. In short, the foreign king that would govern Greece must be a Sultan. His life would not be safe for one moment. He would live in pain, and would not be allowed to escape. He would rise to be hailed, hooted, and destroyed. After a number of these exotic tyrants had been cut up, Greece would still be doomed to a dreadful despotism, and the people, if relieved from their captains, would be subjected to a worse fate. Zaimi

said, that Colocotroni was a fallen man. He had retired to his home with only fifteen men. I contended that this was rather a proof of his power, and that no one dared to attack him.

Londos, a member of the executive body, is just dead. Zaimi succeeds him, and he promises that he will act on principles of reconciliation.

I am, yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXXV.

TO THE SAME.

Gastouni, 11th May, 1824.

My dear B.

SISSINI is the captain of this rich district, and of the whole plain. His manners and habits, like those of all the oligarchs of the Morea, are Turkish. They are surrounded by useless people;—by flatterers, harlots, soldiers, and servants; and by dirt, splendour, and misery. To counteract these vices and this effeminacy must be the work of time,

or rather the effect of education, through the medium of schools and publicity. I also look to the masculine habits of their soldiery, and to their connexion with European nations, through those Greeks who are educated abroad, and through the settlers and travellers who will flock among them, as means of their improvement.

As usual, I have been honoured here with visits of ceremony; and, as usual, have at once entered upon matters of public interest. The war, the loan, the elections, the legislative body, the foreign king and robber factions, the formation of an administration, and of a constitutional force, have been the principal subjects of our discourses. The siege of Patras is a topic of great interest here. The question is—How to take the fortress? The place is weak, but it will still be difficult for the Greeks to capture. It must be taken either by a siege, by shelling, by a blockade, or by treachery. By a siege the Greeks cannot take it, because they have not the materials necessary, and their irregular troops are not disposed to storm a breach. The place is small, and might be taken by shelling; but where are the mortars and shells? Some say at Navarria and at Napoli, but this requires confirmation. I shall press the Government on this point. By blockade, Patras cannot well be taken; for, un-

less the Greeks should have a numerical superiority of ships, however superior they might be in skill and valour, the neutral nations will not recognize the blockade. Could the Greeks even capture the Castles, and thus shut the straits against the Turks, the neutral nations might still contend for their right to pass, as long as the enemy's fleet was in the Corinthian Gulf. In the hope, however, that they might admit this as an efficient blockade, I shall recommend the Government to pursue this course. As to taking Patras by treachery, it is very improbable.

I start for Zante to-morrow, and, after having made all the necessary arrangements about the loan, I shall, if possible, proceed to England. Your affairs will be conducted by Colonel Gordon and Captain Blaquiere, perhaps persons far better qualified than

Your friend,

L. S.

LETTER LXXVI.

TO THE SAME.

Zante, 12th May, 1824.

My dear B.

ON my arrival at Zante, this morning, Sir F. Stoven put into my hands the following letter :
—[Vide Appendix, No. XXV.]

I had two visits from Mr. Barff in the course of the day. He told me that the agents could not act until a new commission had been appointed, because the commission was to consist of either Lord Byron, Colonel Gordon, and Conduriotti; or else of Lord Byron, Conduriotti, and myself. I asked if he would not act if the responsibility was taken off his and Logotheti's shoulders, by persons either in Greece, or in the islands? He said, that persons in Greece could give no adequate security, and here, he feared, that the money could not be raised; he promised, however, to give me his sentiments in writing. I desired him to keep the matter a *pro-*

found secret, because the mere expectation of the loan had a wonder-working effect in Greece.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXXVII.

TO THE SAME.

Zante, 14th May, 1824.

My dear B.

I HAVE addressed the following letters to the Philo-Muse Society and to Constantino Bozaris :

“ Zante, 14th May, 1824.

“ Gentlemen,

“ IN the name of the Greek Committee of England, I request of the Philo-Muse Society, at Athens, to send to London some virtuous and highly gifted man, for the purpose of his being instructed, at the Committee's expense, in the most improved systems of education; and when he shall be duly

qualified, returning to Greece, and forming schools on similar principles.

“ I am your friend,

“ L. S.”

“ Zante, 14th May, 1824.

“ Constantino Bozzaris,

“ BENTHAM, the wisest of jurists, and the greatest of public benefactors, has directed me to send to England, for education at his expense, the son of that Greek whose father has rendered the most important services to the cause of your liberties. I call upon you, therefore, to send to this friend of Greece the son of Marco Bozzaris.

“ I am your friend,

“ L. S.”

I have also addressed the following letter to Colocotroni :—

“ Zante, 13th May, 1824.

“ Dear General,

“ BENTHAM, the great civilian and philanthropist, has learnt from Capt. Blaquiere, that you have a clever son whom you wish to have educated in England. He has, in consequence, directed me to offer to undertake the paternal superintendence

of his studies. In the first instance, he desired me to defray all the expenses of your son's voyage and instruction; but having since learnt that you are in affluent circumstances, he has instructed me to mention, that the whole expense of his education, etc. with the exception of his clothes, will amount to only fifty pounds yearly.

"The boy being sent to Zante, I will take him with me to England; or, should I be gone before his arrival, he may be placed under Mr. S. Barff's charge, with the money necessary to pay the expense of his voyage. He will then be sent under proper care to Mr. Bentham, and thence to a school, where he will be treated as well as if he were under the superintendence of his father and mother.

"I am,

"Your most devoted,

"L. S."

I was delighted at having it in my power to make such an offer to Colocotroni, because he is the best General in Greece, and his connexions consist of the most powerful families. The effect, therefore, will be excellent. It will tend to conciliate the factions, and to place the power of wealth under

the guidance of knowledge, and, probably, of virtue.

We are hourly expecting to receive a ratification of the loan. We expect, also, Conduriotti and the Greek Commissioners, who will, I trust, be informed on all points connected with the loan, which, in fact, embrace nearly the whole field of government. Independent of the necessity of being duly apprised of the condition of Greece, previous to opening your purse-strings, I think it of vast importance to drive and spur the lazy intellects of the Greek statesmen, and to force them to act. I wish we could let Mr. Joseph Hume loose at them.

Having received no specific answer from MM. Logotheti and Barff, I shall address them as follows:—

“ Zante, 14th May, 1824.

“Gentlemen,

“You having declared to me yesterday, that you should not render up any part of the Greek loan, unless agreeably to the strict letter of the contract and of your instructions; and the death of Lord Byron having invalidated the powers of the other commissioners, I have now to request

that you will give me a clear written answer upon this subject, in the course of this evening.

“With respect to my duties, I am ready to act, and to take upon myself all the responsibility of a commissioner.

“I am,

“Your most devoted servant,

“L. S.”

I have just received an answer from Count Logotheti and Mr. Barff. They refuse to issue the money, the death of Lord Byron having invalidated the commission. They found their decision on my statements. I, therefore, calculate on being, both in Greece and in England, duly burdened with odium. The fact is, however, as you may see by my former letters, that, until I reached Zante, I did not know that Lord Byron must necessarily form one of the commission. When that fact came to my knowledge, and I read of the battling you had had about the commissioners, I certainly could not expect that the agents would act under an imperfect commission. The Committee, I know, would have wished me to act, and I was, therefore, ready to sanction, as far as depended on me, the issue of the money, after a

full deliberation on the state of Greece, and the good intentions of its government. My opinion, however, is, and I should consider it cowardice, not prudence, to withhold it, that the money ought not at present to be issued. My reasons are, that the government is not sufficiently organized, and that the necessary measures have not as yet been taken for the proper appropriation of the money. By the time the new commission is appointed, every thing will be prepared, and they may act without loss of time. The argument, indeed, against this reasoning is strong. The Turks and Egyptians are at hand, and the money would settle the government, and give it the means of repelling the enemy. I am, however, of opinion, that the expectation of the money is more likely to be the means of forming a coalesced administration, the only one that can act efficiently; and, as for the Turks, I do not think that they can make a stronger impression on Greece than they made last year. I think it of vast importance, that the Committee should send out some able man to Greece; and I wish Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Hume, Mr. Lambton, or another whom I must not name, could be persuaded nobly to sacrifice five or six months to this object.

Sir F. Stoven having advised me to proceed home direct in the Florida, which is to take Lord Byron's remains to England, I have written to him to say, that I am ready to embark in that vessel.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXXVIII.

TO THE SAME.

Zante, 16th May, 1824.

My dear B.

THE dangerous state of Lord Byron's health was long since communicated to you. The account of his death was sent from Corfu on the 27th April last. You were apprised of my intention to return home ; and must, long ere this, have heard of the command I had received to that effect from no less a personage than the King of England. Under all these circumstances, I cannot doubt that you have appointed a new commission. I much regret that

you did not authorise any two of the commissioners to act as a quorum in case of necessity.

I have always suspected that the metropolitan Ignatius was no friend to Grecian liberty, and that he was a mongrel of Turkish, Russian, and Greek breed. I have lately heard that he has been in correspondence with Mavrocordato about a foreign king. What can you expect from a Greek priest who has been patronised by Ali Pacha and by Russia, whose pensioner he is? What, too, can you expect from one whom he sent to Greece, and patronises? What, but that they will each play the republican or the slave, as circumstances may require or ambition dictate.

Now that the parties in the Morea are nominally united, I shall endeavour to put my post in motion. Captain Blaquiere came out with the loan-contract in nineteen days from England to Zante. He sent it off with all dispatch to Argos, and eighteen days elapsed before he received his answer. This will prove to you how much a post is wanted.

Dr. Millingen, out of humanity, had taken a Turkish woman and her daughter into his service. Lord Byron took a fancy to the child, and ordered her to be conveyed to England; and, if Lady Byron would not receive her as the associate of his Ada, she was to be educated in Italy: he had, in fact,

resolved to adopt her as his child. She had reached Zante, when the husband of the woman, hearing of their arrival there, demanded their restitution. Sir F. Stoven, dreading the destruction of the mother, recommended her to remain, but she refused; they got into a boat, and were taken on board the Turkish ship. Some one asked the person who came for the woman whether she had anything to fear; he said no; but that the Englishman who had taken her might not be so fortunate if he fell into Turkish hands.

I shall address the following letter to Hodges:—

Zante, 16th May, 1824.

Dear Hodges,

I HAVE desired Mr. Barff to place in your hands 184 dollars, for the payment of the artillery corps, from the 12th of June to the 12th of July, 1824; also six dollars for the pay of Captain Hutzelberg during the said period.

Previous to the lapse of this time, the Greek Government will, I expect, take the company into their pay.

I am most sincerely yours,

L. S.

P. S.—This money will be charged to the Committee's account.

Should the Committee disapprove of this or any other charge made by me, I shall immediately refund the amount.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXXIX.

TO SIR FREDERICK ADAM, ETC. ETC. ETC.

Zante, 14th May, 1824.

Sir,

I HAVE received your letter of the 27th of April last, with its enclosure from the Adjutant-General's office, directing me to proceed to England forthwith, by way of Corfu. I should have immediately attended to this order, but that Sir F. Stoven requested of me to proceed hence in the Florida, in charge of Lord Byron's remains, to which I consented.

I have the honour, etc.

L. S.

LETTER LXX X.

TO MR. HODGES.

Zante, 18th May, 1824.

Dear Hodges,

I BEG of you to deliver over to Captain Trelawney's charge one howitzer and three three-pounders, with cartridges and every thing complete for field-service. These guns and this ammunition he will place in the custody of General Odysseus, during the pleasure of the General Government of Greece. You will also be pleased to deliver to Captain Trelawney a spy-glass and a map of Greece for General Odysseus. Unless Mr. Gill's presence is necessary or useful at Missolonghi, of which he must be the best judge, I wish him to proceed to Athens with Captain Trelawney. He will take such working tools with him as he may consider necessary.

I have ordered Parry to proceed forthwith to Missolonghi. He has given me an evasive answer.

I construe it to mean that he will not obey the order : I, therefore, request of you and Mr. Gill to take charge of the laboratory.

I have called on Mr. Parry to account for the various sums of the Committee's money which he has expended. His answers are not satisfactory. I have, therefore, to require of you to hold fast all of the Committee's money, and by no means to let it pass into Mr. Parry's hands, unless on the authority of Colonel Gordon, or some duly qualified person.

I am yours, etc.

L. S.

LETTER LXXXI.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

Zante, 19th May, 1824.

My dear B.

BEFORE I quitted Greece I thought it would be right to bid the Greeks a courteous adieu. I have, therefore, addressed them as follows :—

“ Greeks,

“ The king, my sovereign, has commanded me immediately to return to England. I obey the royal mandate ; but friendship requires some parting words, before I bid you a last farewell.

“ Your great ancestors, owing to their mutual jealousies and disunion, lost their liberties. Succeeding generations contemplated their glory with pleasure, and mourned their fall. Europe and America have been blessed by their lights; while their unhappy descendants have been doomed to eke out their long days in slavery and pain. At last their measure of misery being full, they made a desperate start, rent their bonds asunder, and are free. Experience, then, and long suffering, have taught you the ills that arise from disunion ; and will you again, noble Greeks, plunge yourselves into a sea of troubles ?

“ Your common cry is for money. Money, you say, will secure to you victory and independence. How came it then that your forefathers routed the Persians, and you the Turks, who were so much richer, and so superior in numbers ? It was because the Persians and the Turks were corrupted by luxury and absolute rule, while the Greeks were poor and free. It is false then to say, that gold or that iron are the sinews of war. These are but the

accessories ; the sinews of war are stout hearts influenced by wise leaders, and the virtuous representatives of a free nation.

“ Much is deservedly said against factions. By factions I mean not the party in, nor the party out of administration, but any party who pursue their own interests to the injury of the people. Such are the traitors who are for a foreign king ; who, to disarm the people, to destroy the captains, to keep the nation in awe, and to preserve his unnatural power, must be a tyrant. And such are the primates and the military leaders, who extort and plunder to satisfy their avarice, their lust, and their ambition. The way to confound these traitors and to put down these depredators is, by organizing a militia ; by giving power to the people, who are virtuous and deserve to be free ; and by giving importance to their representatives, who have hitherto been doomed to waste their talents and patriotism in obscurity, owing chiefly to their debates not having been published.

“ Your most devoted servant,

“ L. S.”

LETTER LXXXII.

TO THE SAME.

Zante, 20th May, 1824.

My dear B.

OUR worthy countrymen in Greece are always ready to render themselves useful to the cause in which they are engaged. My friend, Capt. Humphreys, has just offered to proceed to the seat of government. I seized his offer, and shall give him the following instructions, chiefly concerning the loan:—

“ Zante, 20th May, 1824.

“ Dear Humphreys,

“ I accept, with thankfulness, your offer to proceed to the seat of the Greek Government. I know that your zeal is quicker than my pen, and that you will be ready before these instructions.

“ The principal object of your mission is, to prepare every thing for the ensuing campaign; to obtain such information connected with the loan,

as will enable the commissioners to act on their arrival in Greece; and to endeavour to persuade the people and the government to put the constitution of the Greek Republic in force. It is impossible for me, in a moment, to range over this wide field; I shall, however, give you some hints to act upon.

“ 1. I wish you to read over your plan for the ensuing campaign to the executive and legislative bodies, and to have every article of it well debated. This done, be pleased to call upon the government for their sentiments on this vital question.

“ 2. Desire the government to give you an estimate of the expense of their military and naval forces, for the year 1824.

“ 3. Request of the government to state, what part of the loan they propose to devote to the above purpose.

“ 4. Point out to the government the necessity of adhering to the law they have passed, prohibiting the payment of old debts from the loan.

“ 5. Press upon the government the necessity of getting the revenues of the state placed in the public coffers.

“ 6. Speak to the government about passing a law to make sovereigns current. Inquire of them, if they would wish money to be stamped for them

in England; and if so, request of them to send instructions on that head to their commissioners.

“ 7. Tell the government, that I have been peremptorily ordered home by the King of England, and that, finding I could not act as a commissioner, owing to the death of Lord Byron, which had invalidated the commission, I have immediately obeyed the royal mandate.

“ 8. Recommend the government to keep the above information a profound secret, because a knowledge of the fact would be injurious to the public interest.

“ 9. Request of the government to state, in writing, how they propose to pay the interest of the debt. On their punctuality in paying the dividends will depend the character and credit of the nation.

“ 10. Solicit the government immediately to appoint three commissioners, to give information relative to the loan. This body should have ‘ la faculté de proposer et de raisonner, et avec communication de tout ce qui compose le sujet de la délibération sans déterminer.’

“ 11. Advise the government to employ a clever military officer, near the seat of administration, to give them information and counsel in military

affairs. Also, to form a corps of 300 artillery-men; for the attack and defence of fortresses, and another of 1,000 regular troops, to be quartered at the seat of government.

“ 12. Desire the government to inform you in detail, what they require for the sieges of Patras, Negroponte, Lepanto, etc. Recommend them to send round Baron Gilman or Lieut. Kindermann to the fortresses, to make a report on their condition, how they are provisioned, and what cannon, mortars, powder, shot, shells, etc. they possess.

“ 13. Speak to the government about Missolonghi. Impress upon their minds the necessity of giving the Suliots a *home*,—of providing for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the good fight,—of giving assurance, that their arrears shall be hereafter paid, and of furnishing them with regular pay for the future. Unless the government adopt this measure, they had better at once turn this treacherous enemy out of their camp, and declare war against them.

“ 14. Urge the government to endeavour to create dissensions among the Turks, the Egyptians, the Albanians, etc. Let them publish a list of all the wrongs and oppressions which these people suffer under Turkish dominion, and then call upon

them to state whether it is for the preservation of such curses that they are to risk their heads and their fortunes.

“ 15. Call to the attention of the government the plan of Captain Hastings for a steam-boat. Tell them that it would prove eminently useful in frightening away the Turks from the blockade of the Corinthian Gulf, of the fortresses in Negroponte, etc.

“ 16. Explain Captain Trelawney's plan to the government. Let them endeavour to get some English or American privateers, to harass the Turkish ships and their coast. To this end they must appoint some naval port for the fitting out of such vessels, a cash-market for the disposal of prizes, bounty-money for ships that are destroyed, head-money for prisoners taken, and an admiralty court. The government should address Mr. Roscoe, of Liverpool; Mr. Eckford, of New York; and Mr. Godwin, of Baltimore, on this subject, and send commissions to them empowering them to act without delay. The government must endeavour to prevent all piracies. They cost the state dear, and throw odium on it.

“ 17. Demonstrate to the legislative body the necessity of their assuming a high station in the

republic, and recommend them to have their proceedings published.

“ 18. Desire the government to send to Athens for the lithographic press, the moment some one is instructed by Mr. Gropius or Gill, in the art of printing with it.

“ 19. Tell the government and the legislative body that I am ready to establish my post IMMEDIATELY, and that Dr. Marcies is to conduct it. No delays on this head. Marcies will be at the seat of government in a fortnight.

“ 20. Declaim boldly before the legislative and executive bodies against the traitors who, while they profess to be ‘*les Amis des Lois*,’ are sily plotting against the republic. I allude to those who are conspiring in the dark to place a foreign king over the Greek people.

“ 21. Prove to the representatives of the commonwealth, the necessity of coalescing and forming an administration, comprising all the various interests of the state. Urge them to act on the principles of the constitution, and of the greatest good of the greatest number.

“ 22. Desire the government to instruct the editors of papers to send their sheets to all the Prefects. The government should pay the prime cost

of the said papers—say one dollar a year for each paper sent to each Prefect. Desire the government also to solicit the editors to declaim against all extortion and intrigue, and against the violators of the laws and of the constitution.

“ 23. Advise the government to send Kalergy and Mr. Finlay on a mission to America.

“ 24. Inquire of the government what measures they propose to pursue with regard to the laboratory.

“ 25. Demand of the government what part of the stores brought out in the Florida they require.

“ 26. Obtain a plain and satisfactory answer to each of these questions, and take it down in writing. Then forward one copy to the Committee and another to Col. Gordon.”

Success to you, and believe me,

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXXIII.

TO PRINCE MAVROCORDATO.

Zante, 20th May, 1824.

My dear Sir,

My cordial thanks are due to you for your kind letter. [Vide Appendix, No. XXVI.]

I request your sanction for the delivery of 3 three-pounders and 1 howitzer, with the necessary ammunition, to General Odysseus; likewise of a map of Greece. Captain Trelawney will take charge of these articles.

I am anxious to see your letter which appeared in the Greek Chronicle, and was alluded to in your last communication. My political opinions may be expressed in two words. I am for *your* constitution. Every man and measure that leads to that object I embrace. Every man and measure that has a tendency, either directly and manfully, or indirectly and by intrigue, to counteract the constitution, I condemn, and endeavour, by all possible

means, to thwart. Among these bad men, the most odious and black-hearted are those who are intriguing in the dark to saddle on the Greek people a foreign king.

I am, etc.

L. S.

[Vide Appendix, No. XXVII.]

LETTER LXXXIV.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

Zante, 22d May, 1824.

My dear B.

SHOULD Captain Trelawney convey the four guns from Missolonghi to Athens, I have directed Mr. Barff to pay him fifty dollars, and to place the charge to the Committee's account.

The Egyptian expedition is, they say, to be commanded by the Pacha's son. It is destined against the Morea, and Mahomed Ali is to retain that country, if he succeed in conquering it. The troops

are to land at Modon and Coron; 10,000 men are to march on Tripolitza, and 10,000 on Patras. The latter division may easily sweep the plains. The Pacha already possesses Cyprus and Crete.

Mavromichaeli and Niketas have joined the government. Colocotroni held out till the people of Caritena, his own district, obliged him to follow the example. [Vide Appendix, No. XXVIII.] The spirit of the people, which is in every government what is most important, begins to operate effectually. I attribute this to publicity.

Zante, 24th May, 1824.

On the 23d May Mr. Parry read over to me a report, stating the services he had rendered to Greece at Missolonghi. Towards the end of his lecture, Count Gamba and Mr. Hesketh came into the room. I then desired him to proceed to Missolonghi. He refused, saying he had no means of carrying on the public service, and should wait Colonel Gordon's arrival. He continued swaggering and blustering, till I told him that I had nothing more to say to him, since he had disobeyed my orders.

Captain Blaquiére expects the Committee will send a vessel hither. At Gallexidi they will build a corsair, with a nine-pounder at each end, two

moveable masts with sails, and sixteen oars, for one hundred pounds.

Blaquiere has been with me this morning. He is dreadfully alarmed. He has had a moving letter from Mavrocordato. The Turkish fleet is out. The fortresses in Negroponte are relieved. The Egyptians and Ottomans are coming on, and the loan is all in Barff's counting-house. My opinion is known to you. The Turkish fleet, when collected, is always master at sea. Their fortresses will, therefore, be relieved, their troops will effect their landings, and succeed in their first efforts; but with the winter comes the ebb: then is the time for the Greeks to commence their blockades and sieges, and to march. Judge from experience which is right, B. or I. Remember there are 150,000 armed men in the Morea.

I am, yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXXXV.

TO THE SAME.

On board the Florida, 2d June, 1824.

My dear B.

BEFORE I close my correspondence with you on the subject of my proceedings in Greece, I must give you a statement of the disbursements which I have made in favour of the Greek cause, as well in behalf of the Committee as on my own account:—

Subscriptions on my own account.

	L.	s.	d.
To fourteen refugee Greeks conveyed from Ancona to Cephalonia.	7	0	0
To the formation and support of a Greek artillery corps.	100	0	0
To a courier for circulating the Prospectus of the Greek Chronicle.	2	0	0

	L.	s.	d.
Loan of 100l. to Mavrocordato, on account of the Greek fleet. This money was repaid.			
Passage for presses, medicines, etc. from Missolonghi to Cranidi.	5	0	0
Paid Lieutenant Klempe for going from Athens to Napoli to get Colocotroni to restore the Committee's stores. .	2	0	0
Paid to a Greek courier for the same object	3	0	0
Paid to Lieutenant Klempe for going from Athens to Missolonghi, and returning with a lithographic press, etc. . .	7	0	0
Paid to Lieutenant Klempe to instruct the art of lithography.	4	0	0
Paid to Jacobi, ditto, ditto . .	5	0	0
Paid for conveying presses, medicines, etc. from Napoli to Ægina.	2	0	0
To Dr. Tindall for a dispensary at Athens when established.	20	0	0
To Dr. Meyer for the Greek Telegraph. .	30	0	0
To ditto Greek Chronicle. .	60	0	0
To the Editor of the Athens Free Press. .	70	0	0
To the Editor of the "Ami des Loix." .	20	0	0
To the Editor of the Ipsara Gazette when published.	50	0	0
To the Philo-Muse Society at Athens. .	20	0	0
To the Lancasterian School at Athens. .	20	0	0
To the Lancasterian School at Missolonghi, when established.	10	0	0

	L.	s.	d.
Towards the expenses of a Post, when established.	50	0	0
To paper for printing the Greek Constitu- tion.	10	0	0
Subscribed by me to the Greek cause .	L.497	0	0

You may see, by my furnishing you with the above account, that I do not good by stealth; but that, on the contrary, I take pleasure in making it known.

*Disbursements made by me on behalf of
the Greek Committee.*

	L.	s.	d.
To Dr. Meyer for the Greek Telegraph. .	30	0	0
To ditto Greek Chronicle. .	30	0	0
To the Editor of the Athens Free Press. .	30	0	0
To the Lancasterian School at Athens. .	20	0	0
To the Editor of the Ipsara paper, if pub- lished.	30	0	0
To Captain Trelawney for conveying four guns, etc. to Athens, 50 dollars. .	10	0	0
To the payment of the Artillery corps from the 12th of June to the 12th of July, 490 dollars.	38	0	0
Total. .	L.188	0	0

In addition to these sums I have also desired the Philo-Muse Society at Athens to select and send to England some highly gifted person, for the purpose of being instructed, at the Committee's expense, in the most improved systems of education, and conveying back to and spreading in Greece this knowledge.

I must now beg of you to return my thanks to the Committee for having placed such large funds at my disposal. [Vide Appendix, No. XXIX.] Had I been earlier honoured with their commands on this subject, I should have expended to a larger amount. For all sums disbursed on behalf of the Committee I consider myself entirely responsible, and am ready to refund them if not fully approved by their superior judgment.

I am, yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXXXVI.

TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, ETC.

Downs, on board the Florida, 29th June, 1824.

Sir,

ON my arrival at Zante, on the 12th May, 1824, from the Peloponnesus, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir F. Stoven put into my hands a letter from the Deputy-Adjutant-General, of the 19th of March last. By this communication it appeared that the King of England had cancelled the leave of absence granted to me; and that His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief had commanded me to proceed home by way of Corfu without delay, under pain of His Majesty's severest displeasure.

After perusing the Deputy-Adjutant-General's letter, Sir F. Stoven recommended me to go home in the Florida. I reminded him that my order was to proceed by way of Corfu. He overruled the objection, saying that I should act up to the spirit of the order, and he would take upon him-

self the responsibility. I thought his advice good. Two days after my arrival at Zante I reported myself ready to start in the Florida. I then did all in my power to hasten her departure, and embarked before she was ready to sail.

On the 25th of May last the Florida got under weigh for England, and I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, that I reached the Downs this night.

This explanation will, I hope, prove to the Duke of York how eager I was to obey the King's mandate, and how painful was to me the threat of His Majesty's severe displeasure.

However badly I may have been represented, permit me to assure you that the first desire of my heart has ever been, in Greece as elsewhere, to deserve the esteem of mankind, my country, and my king.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

L. S.

[Vide Appendix, No. XXX.]

LETTER LXXXVII.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

On board the Florida, 29th June, 1824.

My dear B.

THE under-written letter is addressed to Lord Byron's executors. I pray you to send copies of it to the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird and to Mr. J. C. Hobhouse.

“ TO THE LATE LORD BYRON'S EXECUTORS.

“ Downs, off Deal, Florida, 29th June, 1824.

“ Dear Sirs,

“ THE death of your friend Byron occasioned a shock that was felt by every heart in Greece. There, moved by early recollections, and surrounded by classic scenery, the poet's faculties expanded,—his genius glowed, and he wrote like one impassioned and inspired; there, too, with electric sparks, he had roused the dormant spirit of free-

dom, and had sacrificed to her his comforts, his fortune, and his life.

“ After so glorious a course had terminated in death, it was good—it was just for Greece to mourn for Byron, and to confer honours on his memory. All this took place. Funeral rites and orations were pronounced, and Athens and Missolonghi contended for the honour of having his remains deposited in the land where he had flourished and sunk. Many, even of Lord Byron’s countrymen, thought that his body should be placed in the Temple of Theseus. Ulysses was also of this opinion, and desired me to forward a letter, by express, to Missolonghi, soliciting his ashes. I did so; but the body had then reached Zante, and it was determined that it should be sent to England for public burial, either in Westminster-Abbey or in St. Paul’s.

“ On my arrival at Zante, I was requested, by the governor and others, to take under my care the remains of Lord Byron and his papers, and to accompany them in the *Florida*, to England. I accepted the charge, and have reached the Downs.

“ The executors of Lord Byron will now be pleased to make arrangements for the interment of his body, and for the reception and examination of his papers.

“ With respect to the funeral ceremony, I am

of opinion that Lord Byron's family should be immediately consulted; that sanction should be obtained for the public burial of his body, either in the great Abbey or Cathedral of London; that the state barges should be sent down the river to receive the corpse, the principal mourners, and bands for the performance of sacred music; and that the aquatic procession should pass on to Westminster-Bridge. There a hearse should be in readiness to convey the body to its last place of repose.

"Britons, who cherish genius and who love liberty, will, I doubt not, crowd to the banks of the Thames, and to her majestic bridges, to behold the passing scene, and to sigh for the mighty dead.

"I am,

"Most faithfully, yours,

"L. S."

A coffin of lead and one of wood will be required to put the body into. I think the funeral apparatus cannot be too plain, or the crowd too great. This, to my taste, would constitute true grandeur. The late Lord Byron's physician, his *maître d'hôtel*, valet, groom, and courier, are on board the Florida.

Should you have any remittance of the loan to

send out, you cannot do better than to forward it by the Florida. The captain and his ship are both excellent.

Yours,

L. S.

Creek, Florida, 31st June, 1824.

P. S. We have just reached the Creek. Tomorrow morning we hope to be released from quarantine; that night I shall be in London, and the next morning in your counting-house.

I hope you have made the necessary arrangements for the late Lord Byron's funeral.

I shall, this evening, draw a sketch of the state of Greece. It will be *but* a sketch. However, you must take the will for the deed.

Yours,

L. S.

and you cannot do better than to forward it
by the Florida. Mr. Carter and his ship are both

excellent.

Yours, &c.

Wm. L. Carter

to the Hon. Secy of the Navy

Dept. of Navy, Wash. D. C.

Post. We have just received the Order. The

new morning we hope to be returned from

quarantine; that night I shall be in London, and

the next morning in our counting-house.

and hope you have made the necessary arrange-

ments for the late Lord Byron's funeral.

I shall this evening bring a sketch of the state

of Greece. It will be but a sketch. However,

you must take the will for the deed.

Yours,

Wm. L. Carter

to the Hon. Secy of the Navy

Dept. of Navy, Wash. D. C.

to the Hon. Secy of the Navy

Dept. of Navy, Wash. D. C.

to the Hon. Secy of the Navy

Dept. of Navy, Wash. D. C.

to the Hon. Secy of the Navy

Dept. of Navy, Wash. D. C.

to the Hon. Secy of the Navy

Dept. of Navy, Wash. D. C.

COLONEL STANHOPE'S REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF GREECE.

*Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Col. Stanhope
to J. Bowring, Esq.*

IN order to understand the policy of Greece, it is necessary to contemplate the state of the Ottoman empire, and the views of Russia and the Holy Alliance.

TURKEY—is evidently on the eve of its fall. The reigning family is nearly extinct. Its provinces are disunited. Egypt and Tripoli are grown too wise for its government. A portion of Greece is

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severed from it for ever, and the Hellenists who still bow to the power of Turkey, hate it in their hearts, and pant for revenge and freedom. Even Albania detests, and threatens to throw off, its hateful yoke. The Ottoman armies are insubordinate, and the fleets having lost their Greek sailors, are become impotent.

RUSSIA.—In this state of tottering decrepitude, Turkey is threatened by the brawny and disciplined legions of Russia, and the swarms of Persia. While, on the other hand, she is bolstered up by those nations who are alarmed at the ambition and strength of the northern barbarians.

HOLY ALLIANCE.—As for the Holy Alliance, their views are known. This corporation of tyrants has combined to support superstition, to crush all learning, and to ensure a dark futurity, for the purpose of preserving to themselves and their progeny absolute rule. Austria and France have, therefore, become the allies of the barbarians, and have formed a league against civilization and the rights of men. If their policy succeed, they will naturally fall a prey to Russia, the state they have thoughtlessly contributed to aggrandize: or should

it fail, instead of being satisfied to reign as virtuous and powerful magistrates, these sovereigns will be humbled, and must bow to the people. The Holy Alliance having decided in the councils of their gloomy cabinet, that all nations should be governed despotically, their intentions towards Greece are known. Some may derive consolation, from a consideration of the superior character of European to Asiatic despotism. Towards the upper class it is perhaps milder. The lower orders and the soldiery in Turkey are, however, *less enslaved* and better off than the boors and mercenaries of Russia.

POLICY OF GREECE.—How is the policy of Russia and the Holy Alliance to be parried by Greece? It cannot be affected by any by-course; for wily as the Greeks are, the spies, the priests, and the diplomatists of the barbaric league, are their match, and will not allow them to make their approaches under ground to the citadel of freedom. With courage, therefore, they must advance, but cautiously and without giving offence. Meanwhile, let them lay the solid foundations of their rights, and court the friendship of England, of America, and of all who love virtue. Whatever may then be

the fate of the Greek people, whether dependent or independent, whether republican or monarchical, they will have taken the best means for promoting their liberties and their happiness.

The public departments in Greece next claim your consideration.

THE EXECUTIVE BODY—has hitherto been composed of men of various characters. At one time influenced by Mavrocordato, when the Primates, the Fanariots, and the foreign interest, predominated. The leading features of the government were then order, and some say intrigue. At another time Colocotroni obtained, by his martial fame, his riches, and his extensive family connections, an ascendancy; then prevailed the military power, united at first with the democratic, but afterwards with oligarchical, interests; and, lastly, a sort of league was formed to put down the plunderers. Conduriotti was placed at the head of this administration, and the islands assumed their due weight. The Executive Body has hitherto exercised a degree of power that is inconsistent with republican government. The principles of a wild liberty have all along prevailed in Greece, but

those of civil liberty are only beginning to be duly appreciated and followed. The depredations of the military chiefs and oligarchs have brought home to the bosoms of the peasantry the blessings of order, and of security for person and property. They begin with arms in their hands to defend their lands and purses; and they look to their representatives for the proper appropriation of their revenues, and the general direction of their armies and fleets.

THE LEGISLATIVE BODY—is composed of persons selected by the civil and military oligarchs and the people. They naturally lean to the interests of their electors. They are respectable in character, but, like most other public functionaries in Greece, are deficient in intellectual aptitude, and have but little knowledge of business. They are friends to order, and enemies to all extortion, and they are careful of the people's money. Nothing could exceed the firmness and dignity of their conduct when attacked by the emissaries of Colocotroni. To raise the character of this body is an object of primary importance. This is to be effected by making the people take a strong interest in the elections; by pointing out to them able men for their representatives; by selecting some important person for

their president, and by giving publicity to their proceedings. My exertions have been directed to these ends.

MINISTERS.—Mavrocordato, Negris, Coletti, and others of the ablest Greeks, have filled the office of ministers. When I reached Argos, no minister, except one for the interior, a priest, had been appointed. I ventured strongly to animadvert on this neglect, especially at a time when every arrangement was to be made for the appropriation of the loan, and the defence of the country.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. — The Byzantine and part of the Napoleon codes prevail in Greece. Neither are, however, much attended to, and the administration of justice is in its lowest state. Perhaps this is an advantage to Greece. She has no lawyer-tribe to teaze, impoverish, and enslave her to the end of time; she has no old prejudices and sacred mountains of parchment to get rid of; and she is ready to accept the best code of laws that can be offered. Can she hesitate in accepting one founded on the scrutinizing principles of Bacon, and supported at every step by reasons, the soundness of which are almost mathematically demonstrated?

POLICE.—The police is best supported by the military chiefs, especially at Athens. With the exception of the town of Missolonghi, personal security prevails to a much greater degree than under the Turkish government. Assassinations are extremely rare. Travellers move about with great safety.

PREFECTS.—This is a government of Prefects. Under newly-formed states, it is absolutely necessary that strong power should be vested in certain persons, in every district, and that they should be made responsible for the constitutional exercise of it. Unless these local authorities are established, whatever the vigour of the central control, the distant provinces fall a prey to some despot, or to anarchy. In Greece, the Prefects are ill selected. Instead of having a leading influence in their districts, they are generally the tools of the principal Primates or Captains.

THE PRIMATES—are addicted to Turkish habits and principles of government. In the Morea they have great influence. In Eastern and Western Greece, that of the Captains predominates. Hydra is ruled by the Primates, who are under the dominion of the maritime mob. The government

of Spetzia is somewhat similar, but Ipsara is influenced by constitutional maxims. The other islands are under mild administrators.

STATE OF THE GREEK CHURCH.—The ceremonies of the Greek church are tawdry and irrational. The priests, though they possess considerable influence, do not appear to have the same preponderating sway over their flocks that is exercised in some catholic countries. This may be attributed to their poverty, and to the counteraction of the Mahomedan religion. Where toleration and a variety of religions prevail, there the power of the priests must be subdued, except within the pale of the established state creed. The Greek priests were greatly instrumental in bringing about the glorious revolution. They traversed the country, and enlisted their votaries in the honourable plot; they fought in the ranks of the noble insurgents, and many of them are permanently engaged as soldiers, and some as captains. During the period of their military service, they are suspended from the exercise of their ecclesiastical functions. This rule does not extend to peaceful employments. The vice-president of the legislative body and the minister of the interior are of the clerical order. The priests are industrious. Most of them are engaged in agricul-

ture and other useful labours. The dress of the pastors, when not on duty, in the country, is like that of the peasantry, and they are only distinguished from them by their beards. I everywhere found both the people and the clergy most anxious to receive the Scriptures in their native tongue. This I consider a matter of importance, because the first step towards the knowledge of any subject must be a right exposition and understanding of the same. By this means, the people will gradually become enlightened; the priests will lose the power of plotting, enslaving, and plundering; superstition will give way; and the dictates of religion will coincide with those of utility.

THE CAPTAINS either are brave men themselves, or are the offspring of brave men, whom the Turks could not subdue, and, therefore, made terms with them, and gave them a sort of feudal tenures. They are, for the most part, descended from cultivators and shepherds. Some of them have been corrupted, by coming in contact with, and exercising sway under, the Turks. In general, they are simple in their manners, are excellent mountain warriors, are keen plunderers, and are cruel only towards their enemies. They lean to democracy, from a love of their wild liberty, from a jealousy of the

Primates and Fanariots, and from a dread of being put down by a foreign king. Their passions on this last subject have been well heated.

THE PEOPLE.—The peasantry of Greece possess a large share of rustic virtue. They were within the sphere of Turkey's oppression, but without the sphere of her corruption. Not so with the people of the towns, who, consequently, partake of her vices. This people, but for want of instruction, are as fitted to be free as any nation on earth. And only those who pretend that "the slaves of to-day are not qualified to be freemen to-morrow"—I mean the oligarchs—are unworthy of the blessings of liberty, because they are luxurious, corrupted, avaricious, and tyrannical. I shall not dwell on the virtues of the Greek peasantry, because they are admitted by all men. Their martial spirit is not inferior to that of the regular soldiery, and some consider them as the stoutest and most formidable warriors in Greece.

VICES.—I shall now speak of some of the defects that predominate in the Greek character.

Avarice is a prevailing vice in Greece. In a despotic government, it is necessary for the slave to be penurious; to hold fast, and to bury his money.

Vices are hardly vices under absolute government. There avarice, intrigue, cunning, falsehood, servility, robberies, insurrections, and, sometimes, frightful murders, are the only methods of self-defence. There every thing is confounded, and the sole measure of security is to be found in a perverse application of the principles of utility.

PLUNDERERS.—The Turks taught the Greeks to be plunderers. Their exactions drove the cultivators and shepherds into the mountains, where they lived like wolves, and became freemen, outlaws, and plunderers. The survivors grew warlike,—sometimes the terror, sometimes the allies of the Turks, and at last the assisters of Grecian freedom. Such was the origin of most of the Captains. It must not, however, be supposed that the Captains are the only plunderers; many of the Primates possessed power and wealth under the Ottoman rule, and they are as grasping as the soldiers.

INTRIGUERS.—The Greeks, especially those of Constantinople, the Fanariots, excel in finesse, sophistry, political intrigue, and crooked diplomacy. Such are the tactics of absolute governments. They are equally necessary to avoid ruin or to attain fortune. By pursuing this course the

Greeks slid into the favour of their masters, and were appointed governors of provinces, interpreters, etc. Who then can be surprised that the Greek slave should select the winding path which is surrounded by splendid scenery and leads to the temple of luxury? In a good cause, intriguing politicians can never reach their goal as soon by a zig-zag, as a good man would by a direct, course. Their sly manœuvres may always be foiled by a bold straight-forward and persevering attack.

THE RESOURCES of Greece are great, but unexplored. Nature has been bountiful to her; but the Turks, blinded by prejudice and heated by passion, have neglected their true interests, and have destroyed her wealth, lands, and liberties—all have been equally blasted.

AGRICULTURE is in Greece in its lowest state. Here and there the fields are well irrigated; but this is not generally the case. The best means of improving this most useful science would be through the medium of foreign settlers, and by the establishment of an agricultural society and branch farms, for the purpose of demonstrating the first principles of culture, of introducing fresh productions, such as ve-

getables, artificial grasses, etc. and of improving the breed of cattle, especially of sheep and goats. The vine and the olive, as also the silk-worm, require likewise particular attention.

COMMERCE.—Where there is but small capital, few wants, no security, little probity, and no credit, commerce must stagnate. How is this state of things to be changed in Greece? By good government, by education, by publicity, by the establishment and enforcement of good laws, by great rigour towards pirates, and by the example of a scrupulous integrity on the part of the administration in all its financial measures; in a word, by proving to the people and the merchants how much it is their interest to be industrious and honest.

REVENUES.—The people are not oppressed by the amount of taxes, but they are ruined by the manner in which the Captains and the Primates collect them; by the revenues entering the pockets of these individuals, instead of being sent to the exchequer; by their being appropriated to private purposes, instead of being devoted to the protection of their lands and country from the Turks, many parts of which are yearly overrun and destroyed; and by the occasional unlawful exactions and sys-

tem of free-quarter pursued by the Captains. What are the remedies for these evils? The exposure of the abuse and of its fatal consequences; the acquisition of power on the part of the government, to enable them to force the Captains and Primates to place the revenues in the public coffers; the enrolment of the people as a militia, hostile equally to foreign and domestic enemies; and an increased vigour and activity on the part of the representative body.

LOAN.—The Greeks think they have but one want—that of money. This is a false notion, and attended with bad consequences; because, in every department of the government, all except money is neglected. Endeavours were made to remove this notion, by proving that the richest had been subdued by the poorest nations. The Captains are in general averse to the loan, from a dread that it would fall into the hands of their antagonists, and deprive them of power. The rest of the nation look forward to its arrival with a feverish impatience. They think, and with truth, that, if well applied, it would not only secure their independence but also their freedom. When I was at Argos, measures were taken to bring the subject under the consideration of the government. The sittings of the legis-

lative body were resumed; measures were recommended for the appropriation of the money, and for securing the payment of the interest. I will not enter into a detail of these measures, as they embrace nearly the whole field of government. The representatives enacted some wholesome laws. They appeared exceedingly jealous of their power over the people's purse, and as careful of the public money as they proverbially are of their own.

PARTIES.—The political parties in Greece may be said to be three. First, there are the Captains, who look to power and plunder. They generally lean to the democratic interests, as a means of preserving these advantages, and of avoiding a master under kingly government. This party have riches and courage; but they have powerful opponents, and can only preserve their interests by ranging themselves on the side of the people—a fact which they *begin* to appreciate. I was always pouring this into their ears, and the military chiefs, therefore, considered me as their particular friend; whereas I was merely consulting the good of the mass. Secondly, there are the Primates and Oligarchs: these, too, are for power and plunder. They look to a foreign king as the means of supporting their influence. The third may be called the national party:

they consist of those who are not subdued by the military or civil oligarchs; I mean the peasantry, the merchants, the towns-people, some of the islanders, and a few fine spirits. When invasion has been near, the national party have inclined towards the military chiefs; when at a distance, they have risen against their extortions. By degrees they gain strength.

EDUCATION.—From what has been stated, it appears that there is a great want of educated men in Greece. This is felt in the representative body, in the administration of justice, in the prefectures, in the army and navy—in short, in every department of the state. By the establishment of schools and publicity, by courting the ingress of settlers and travellers, and the return of enlightened Greeks to their country, this desirable end may in time be obtained.

The defence of Greece now claims your attention.

NAVY.—The Greek navy is composed chiefly of merchant-brigs from Hydra, Spetzia, and Ipsara. They amount to about eighty sail. These vessels have been maintained partly by private contribu-

tions, and the sailors are skilful and brave. The Greek fleet is of the same character as the Greek army. It is not equal to cope with the combined Turkish fleet, but has gained a mastery over it by its superior seamen and tactics. When I say tactics, I allude not to those of a highly organized navy, for in these they are deficient; but there are tactics for irregular fleets as well as armies—for corsairs and privateers, as for guerillas, pindaries, and stratiots. This, too, is the true military and naval policy for Greece to pursue. She cannot cope with the Turks in regular warfare, but she can harass and worry them to death. Greece should have four good frigates, sixty of her own brigs, three or four steam-vessels, some privateers, and a few gun-boats, in commission. She might then be secure against every maritime power, with the exception of England. Perhaps the Committee might be able to procure for Greece some privateers, a steam-vessel, and a good gun-boat, as a model. One or two good naval officers, who could bend to native prejudices, and submit, with a serene mind, to all sorts of crosses, would be most useful auxiliaries in the cause.

ARMY.—The captains are of humble origin, and many of them are descended from shepherds. They

or their forefathers have distinguished themselves by flying from the tyranny of the Turks, by having recourse to arms, and by their light fugitive movements and depredations, which eventually obliged their oppressors to court their alliance. These are the men who, by their courage and constancy, have kept up a spirit of resistance and of martial enterprise in the people; till the nation being highly excited by Turkish oppression, at last broke out in a mad insurrection, and, contrary to all calculation, ending in emancipating themselves. The horrid massacres committed by the Greeks have been urged against *them* with truth, but most unjustly against *their cause*; because the object of their struggle was to put down vice, and to establish a government that would promote virtue. These frightful slaughters have prevented the Turks from treating with their enemies on various occasions; but, on the other hand, they have struck them with terror, and have cleared the country of savages that never could have been their friends, and would always have endangered their freedom. To palliate or to deny these cruelties is, however, a false policy. The Greeks have, therefore, been openly accused of a want of Christian charity; they have passionately defended their conduct; they have, notwithstanding, been condemned, and are gra-

dually becoming less sanguinary. Witness their conduct at Corinth.

The Captains are, generally, uneducated and simple in their manners; intelligent, brave, and excellent mountain warriors.

The soldiers partake of the vices and the virtues of their superiors, with whom they live on easy terms, and are rarely punished. They are paid very irregularly; and when dissatisfied with their Captains, either rebel or leave them. The troops are better disciplined than at the commencement of the revolution; but are said to be less daring, because the excitement occasioned by wrongs, the love of liberty, the enthusiasm of religion, and the hope of plunder, are more faintly felt. The Greek soldiers are extremely hardy; can make long marches; carry heavy weights on their backs; live constantly in the open air; proceed without magazines; suffer great privations; endure dirt and vermin; and still preserve their high spirits. They are swift as horses, and scarcely tangible; and if a love of liberty can ensure perseverance, almost unconquerable in their wild fastnesses. Every soldier's mind is bent on success; no Greek ever admits the possibility of being again subjected to the Turks. If you talk of millions that

are about to pour down into their country, still they never appear dismayed. They tell you calmly that as more come, more will be famished or mowed down by the Hellenists. This gallant feeling is *universal*. *My opinion is, that the struggle, however protracted, must succeed, and must lead to an improvement in the condition, not only of Greece but of Asia.*

OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS.—The Porte has promised to reward her Pachas with the provinces which they shall conquer. The Pacha of Egypt is in possession of Rhodes, and is engaged in the subjugation of Candia, where the fortresses are in his hands; but a brave peasantry are in arms in the mountains. Mahomed Ali has also engaged to invade the Morea with 5,000 regular and 20,000 irregular troops. This army is to land at Modon and Coron. One division is then to march on Tripolitza, and the other is to move in the direction of Patras, and to sweep the plain. There is reason to hope that Mahomed Ali will not succeed in this undertaking, because he is jealous and fearful of the Porte; the Mameluke Ibrahim Bey has raised an insurrection against him; his capital has been destroyed by a conflagration, in which his arsenal

and artillery corps have been consumed: he is engaged in war in Candia, and the plague rages at Alexandria.

Omer Pacha is directing a corps from Joannina, on Western Greece and Missolonghi.

The Pacha of Scoudra is destined for Acarnania and Ætolia.

The Turkish and Egyptian fleets are in sufficient force to relieve the fortresses in Greece. This will continue to be the case till the Greek fleet is rendered more efficient and constantly employed.

DEFENCE OF GREECE.—I submitted to the consideration of the Greek Government the following plan, partly founded on the suggestions of Odysseus.

There are two great roads by which the Turks can invade liberated Greece from the north. One by Zeitouni and the other by Arto. The troops of the republic should be placed as follows:—

	Troops.
EASTERN GREECE.—At Hatheda, near St.	
Marina	1,500
A detached body to cut the communica-	
tion between Larissa and Zeitouni . . .	500
To defend the four passes of Thermopylæ.	2,000

	Troops.
The flat between the sea and Thermopylæ should be defended by field works, and	1,000
In the province of Neopatra	3,000
At Athens, the fortress of which is efficient	300
At Negroponte, to protect the country till an efficient blockade can be established .	1,000
Total for Eastern Greece. .	9,300

REMARKS.—Twelve thousand Olympians are ready to rise against the Turks, provided they are furnished with pay for one month and a sufficient quantity of powder and lead. If these insurgents could be supplied from the sea, they would form a powerful diversion in the rear of the invaders.

The Greek fleet, Odysseus thinks, should be placed in the vicinity of Ipsara, to intersect all the Turkish armaments. I am of opinion that the Greek navy should never take up a position till they have a superiority over the enemy's squadrons; till then they should spread and devastate like their armies.

	Troops.
WESTERN GREECE.—In the district of Mar- renorso 5,000 men, namely, in the de- files	3,000

	Troops.
And in the neighbourhood	2,000
At Missolonghi, besides the brave towns-	
men	400
At Anatolico ditto ditto	50
At Lepanto, till the blockade is effected	50

Total number of Troops for Western
Greece 5,500

PELOPONNESUS.—For the blockade of Pa-

tras and the defence of the plain	2,000
For Gastouni and Pyrgos	500
For Vostizza	300
For the blockade of Modon and Coron	500
For a corps de reserve at Tripolitza	3,000
For Napoli di Romania	500
For Corinth	300
For Navarin	300

Total number of troops in the Morea 7,400

Regular Soldiers. —A battalion of 1,000 regular troops should be placed at the seat of government, and an artillery corps of 500 men 1,500

	Troops.
CANDIA.—To reconquer Candia would require	6,000

Gross total of regular and irregular troops, for Eastern and Western Greece, the Peloponnesus and Candia	29,700
--	--------

GENERAL REMARKS.—Besides the above troops, the government should organise the entire people, and form them into a militia or national guard. The most faithful and brave men of each village and town should be selected as officers. The troops should be mustered and exercised every Sunday, and they should be at all times ready to turn out against either domestic or foreign enemies. When the country is in a more organized state, I should recommend the adoption of the military system which I submitted to the consideration of Odysseus.

SIEGES.—Every thing necessary for the sieges should be prepared. Without this, or a naval superiority, Patras, Negroponte, and Lepanto, never can be taken, nor Greece rendered secure. The resources of the Island of Negroponte, and of the

fine plain in the neighbourhood of Patras, would alone enable the Greeks to carry on the war.

MILITARY MEN ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT.—The necessity of appointing a good officer in the executive body, one in the war department, and one scientific military man about the government, was strongly urged by the Committee's agent.

NEUTRALITY.—I have been removed from my duties in Greece by the King of England's commands. Need I say how painful to me is the sovereign's displeasure, and how injurious to my fortunes? His Majesty's ministers have, however, resolved to preserve neutrality towards the belligerent states—not a fictitious, but a rigid, honest, conscientious neutrality. They will not expose their still suffering country, with its perilous debt, to a general war. I admire their wisdom. We must not, however, graft evil on good; we must not confound the rights of individuals with a fair neutrality as regards the state. England must not break its faith towards other countries, nor crush the ancient liberties of its subjects. Till now, wherever Freedom has stretched forth her suppliant and sinewy arms, Britons have attended the summons. I hate the innovation of despotism, and can never admit that

the ministers of a free state have a right to domineer over the sentiments and actions of individuals. They have no right to say you shall not feel for the wrongs of Greece, nor aid her with your thoughts or your money. Your blood shall not curdle at the narration of her woes, nor run wild with pleasure at seeing her chains break, and her people rioting in freedom. You shall not aid her in subduing these natural emotions, by communicating to her your knowledge, morals, religion, and civilization. The ministers of the Holy Alliance may, indeed, have a right to exercise such powers over their master's slaves, and to command England to follow their example, under pain of their displeasure. But England had better hold up her head, mildly assert her rights, and face her danger, than submit to such doctrines, and fall into their chaos of despotism. Britain is still mighty in knowledge, in wealth, in physical force, and the world cannot permanently injure her while she maintains the pre-eminence of superior virtue.

This report is, perhaps, too long, considering the little novelty it contains. I shall conclude it by observing that nothing, according to my experience, could be wiser or more benevolent than the conduct pursued by the Committee towards the Greeks. They have endeavoured to raise their character,

and to give an interest to their cause; they have thrown open to them the sources of knowledge, and have aided them in the procurement of a loan which, if well applied, will mainly contribute to their salvation, and on their salvation depend the destinies of the Asiatic world.

I am

Most sincerely yours,

LEICESTER STANHOPE.

[Vide Appendix, No. XXXI.]

APPENDIX.

No. I.

Lord Byron to Prince Mavrocordato.

Cephalonia, 2d December, 1823.

Prince,

THE present will be put into your hands by Colonel Stanhope, son of Major-General the Earl of Harrington, etc. etc. He has arrived from London for fifty days, after having visited all the Committees of Germany. He is charged by our Committee to act in concert with me for the liberation of Greece. I conceive that his name and his mission will be a sufficient recommendation, without the necessity of any other from a foreigner, although one, who, in common with all Europe, respects and admires the courage, the talents, and above all, the probity of Prince Mavrocordato.

I am very uneasy at hearing that the dissensions of Greece still continue, and at a moment when she might triumph over every thing in general, as she has already triumphed in part. Greece is, at present, placed between three measures; either to re-conquer her liberty, or to become a dependence of the sovereigns of Europe, or to return to a Turkish province: she has the choice only of these three alternatives. Civil war is but a road which leads to the two latter. If she is desirous of the fate of Walachia and the Crimea, she may obtain it *to-morrow*; if of that of Italy, the *day after*; but if she wishes to become *truly Greece, free and independent*, she must resolve *to-day*, or she will never again have the opportunity.

I am, with due respect,

Your highness's obedient servant,

N. B.

P. S. Your highness will already have known, that I have sought to fulfil the wishes of the Greek Government, as much as it laid in my power to do; but I should wish that the fleet, so long and so vainly expected, were arrived, or at least, that it were on the way, and especially that your highness should approach these parts either on board the fleet, with a public mission, or in some other manner.

No. II.

Lord Erskine to Prince Mavrocordato.

London, 16th September, 1823.

Sir,

THE letter which your Excellency did me the great and unmerited honour to write to me by Mr. Blaquiere, on his return to England, gave me inexpressible satisfaction.

My abhorrence of the Ottoman domination, and my unalterable confidence in the re-establishment of ancient Greece, under the Christian dispensation, are not of a late date. Many years before the descendants of that illustrious people were in a condition to combine successfully against their infamous oppressors, even in my very dawn of life, I constantly looked forward, with feverish impatience, for their deliverance.

The Greeks ought never to have been assimilated by the nations of Europe to those colonies they had planted, which in our own times have cast off their allegiance to their parent states. At what periods and under what circumstances these great changes have taken place, and whether to be condemned, or justified and applauded, could have no reference to your ancient nation asserting

its primitive independence ; neither could the commotions in Naples, nor the discontents under European governments, have any possible relation to the war of Greece. The Greeks were not planted, nor colonised, nor ever protected by the Ottoman Porte ; nor can I consider the Turkish rule as one to which nations, in the ordinary history of the world, have so often, through warfare, become subject, nor have they been governed when subjected according to the laws and customs of civilized states. I consider, on the contrary, her tyrannous usurpation and desolation as only an awful and mysterious dispensation of the Divine Providence, permitting, for an appointed period, the disastrous overthrow of one of the finest portions of the earth, obstructing, during this portentous eclipse, the progress of that promised light and knowledge of Christian redemption, the consummation of which one would have thought to have been an event deeply interesting to all Christian states. To the princes, therefore, on the continent of Europe, who have left you to be so long persecuted, *and but for your own matchless valour*, even to every man, woman, and child, inhumanly butchered, you had given no manner of offence, nor could they impute to you any purpose or thought of injuring them, by seeking to secure your independence. Your resistance to a most insufferable tyranny happened only, and altogether by accident, to have been cotemporary with a system which they themselves had confederated to establish ; viz. that the world throughout

should continue forever in its present state, except under their immediate direction, and that crimes and follies should have no consequences: but, as the Greeks owed no allegiance to these distant sovereigns, they were not bound to subscribe to tenets so novel, however patronised. In their admirable address to the princes at Verona on this subject, they have unanswerably disconnected Greece with all that could justify the rejection of their eloquent and affecting supplication for support; but I hope it will not be forgotten that Great Britain, though present by ministers at that congress, was not a party to it, and cannot therefore be charged with having insulted the sacred cause of humanity and justice by such a cold-blooded, disgraceful, and disgusting silence. I advert to this, because I most anxiously wish to draw you closer every hour to my beloved country, renowned during so many ages for spreading the blessings of religion and freedom to the uttermost ends of the earth. Be assured that there is but one heart and soul and one voice amongst us for your final triumph, although at the outset of your glorious resistance there were difficulties in the way of a direct and immediate national support, originating in events much more remote than the period of your confederacy. The Ottoman Porte ought, in my opinion, to have been always considered in the light in which I have ever viewed it, and ought never to have been received into the communion of civilized states; but a different course having been for centuries pursued, and treaties being consequently on

foot, obstacles were in the way of a sudden departure from a long established system, though so impolitic and erroneous. But now that Greece has become a nation out of all reach of re-conquest, and has established a regular government—now that the Porte cannot contend that she has any dominion, either *de jure* or *de facto*, over her, I cannot think it consistent with our national character to permit such an infernal source of bloodshed and desolation to continue; and as our statesmen must besides speedily discover that British interests are now inseparably interwoven with your security and advancement, I cannot but encourage you to hope (though I speak from no authority nor from any knowledge of the designs of government) that a recognition of the confederated Greeks cannot be very distant. Speaking for myself, I pray God that I may live to see your infant navies undisturbed throughout the whole Archipelago, and the friendly flag of Great Britain bearing the commerce of the world into all the harbours of Greece. It is no figure, Sir, when I express a hope that I may *see* this, because if it should happily take place during my short remaining time, nothing should prevent me from seeing it; and, were I in the hour of death, I should rejoice in a spectacle so indicative of future peace upon earth, and so consolatory to humanity and justice. I have the more confidence, Sir, in this happy change, from the devout and affecting appeals to the Almighty God for succour and protection against your infidel oppressors, with which, amidst so many

sufferings and successes, you appear to have organized your government, as they now lie before me, having been published by our Greek Committee. Such appeals, if upheld, as I am sure they will be, with corresponding faithfulness, cannot be made in vain. No people upon earth had ever more need of Divine assistance, nor ought to have greater confidence in the deliverance they pray for, since, as all human changes, though under the superintendence of a beneficent Providence, will most probably, by human means, be accomplished, the otherwise unaccountable fortitude, skill, and patience with which your highly-gifted people have started up on a sudden to rival even the most memorable acts of their illustrious fathers, seem like the forecast of an irresistible conclusion. My letter, Sir, which you will see has been written in too much haste, will be delivered to your Excellency by the Honourable Colonel Stanhope, who, since Mr. Blaquiere has returned for the present to England, has most generously undertaken to assist our Committee by his presence amongst you:—he is a most accomplished person, a son of the Earl of Harrington, a man of high rank in our nobility, whose family I have long held in sincere friendship and respect.

I am not President of the Greek Committee, as you consider me in your letter to be; we are all equal, taking it in our turns to preside, according to the accidents of attendance and the convenience of those present, and in that character, I suppose, the proceedings were signed by me which were forwarded to Greece. The letter to

Mr. Luriottis, and the published one to the Earl of Liverpool, were only from myself. In the same manner, my friend, Joseph Hume, M.P. . presided at our last meeting ; and as your interesting letter was intended for the whole Committee, though addressed personally to myself, I was desired by him to answer it ; and I much regret that the sudden departure of Colonel Stanhope before our next sitting deprived me of the opportunity of presenting it for his approbation and that of the other members then present ; but I persuade myself that I have expressed their sentiments, though they might have been much better expressed by the President for the day himself, who has devoted much of his valuable time and talents to all the objects of our Committee, though unceasingly employed in every important business of Parliament, and indefatigably engaged, besides, in promoting every useful improvement throughout our country. Indeed, his warm and active zeal in your cause increases my confidence in the usefulness of our devotion to the interests of Greece.

I have the honour to be,

With many thanks, and with the highest respect,

Your Excellency's most faithful servant,

ERSKINE.

JOHN BOWRING, *Hon. Sec.*

No. III.

First Session of the General Committee in Greece.

Missolonghi, 16th Dec. 1823.

President, Colonel DE LOUNAY.*Members,* Colonel L. STANHOPE.

Lieutenant L. A. KOLBE.

1. It was resolved, that, during the absence of M. de Reinecke, Dr. Jean Jacques Meyer shall be accepted as the fourth member of the Committee.

2. Colonel Stanhope proposes the formation of a corps of fifty Germans, to serve as artillerymen and assistants in the laboratory, after having obtained the permission and the promise of Prince Mavrocordato, that the subsistence necessary for such a corps shall be secured to them for one year. Towards the establishment of this corps, Colonel Stanhope offers a hundred pounds sterling, payable by monthly instalments, provided the corps shall be subjected to a rigid military discipline, and to some military code.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

3. The corps shall be assembled at Missolonghi, and their pay shall commence from the 1st February.

M. Kolbe is charged with the commission to assemble the individuals who shall be selected by the Committee.

4. The following individuals are approved of by the Committee to form the corps :—

Captain PARRY, *Inspector.*

Mons. DEUTSCH, *Commander.*

HUTZELBERG, *Captain.*

SASS, *Lieutenant.*

KINDERMANN, *Adjutant.*

NETERZEBA, *Serj.-Major.*

5. Resolved, by the Committee, that all the Germans shall be assembled at Missolonghi, part for the formation of the proposed corps, and part to be sent back to Germany.

(Signed)

MARQ. BELLIER DE LOUNAY.

DR. MEYER.

L. A. KOLBE.

LEICESTER STANHOPE.

No. IV.

Third Session of the General Committee in Greece.

Missolonghi, 20th Dec. 1823.

M. MEYER proposed to the General Committee in Greece to lend to his Excellency Alex. Mavrocordato, the sum of 5,000 piastres, for the very urgent payment of the Greek fleet before Missolonghi. By means of this sum, he engages to maintain seven Greek vessels for the blockade of Patras and Lepanto for two months, and M. Mavrocordato will even oblige himself, in writing, to reimburse the aforesaid sum of 5,000 piastres to the General Committee, after having received the loan promised by Lord Byron.

The General Committee, having taken the aforesaid proposition into consideration, is of opinion that the urgent necessity of affairs engages them to lend this sum of 5,000 piastres to M. Mavrocordato, provided Colonel Stanhope will guarantee its reimbursement to the Committee. Colonel Stanhope, considering the importance of the proposition, has resolved to give the aforesaid guarantee; and M. Mavrocordato will deposit with the Committee a receipt, in conformity with the above propositions and guarantees.

[The signatures follow as before.]

No. V.

*Receipt in answer to the same, from Prince Mavro-
cordato.*

THE undersigned declares that he has received from the General Committee in Greece, for the very urgent necessities of the expenses of the Greek fleet before Missolonghi, the sum of two hundred and thirty ducats (that is to say, 200 ducats at 5 florins 52 kreutzers, and 30 Dutch ducats at 5 florins 48 kreutzers, in all 1,240 florins 20 kreutzers of the Rhine), giving, on my honour, to the said Committee, a formal guarantee to reimburse the same in Dutch, Venetian, or Papal ducats, from the sum lent to the Government by Lord Byron, for the maintenance of this fleet, and its co-operation in the blockade of Lepanto and Patras. In faith of which I have signed the present obligation, and have affixed to it the seal of my arms.

(Signed) A. MAVROCORDATO.

Missolonghi, 9-21 Dec. 1824.

No. VI.

From Lord Byron to Colonel Stanhope.

Scrofer, or some such name, on board a
Cephaloniote Mistice, Dec. 31, 1823.

My dear Stanhope,

WE are just arrived here, that is, part of my people and I, with some things, etc. and which it may be as well not to specify in a letter (which has a risk of being intercepted, perhaps), but Gamba and my horses, negro, steward, and the press, and all the Committee things; also some eight thousand dollars of mine (but never mind, we have more left:—do you understand?) are taken by the Turkish frigates, and my party and myself, in another boat, have had a narrow escape last night (being close under their stern, and hailed, but we would not answer, and bore away), as well as this morning. Here we are, with sun and clearing weather, within a pretty little port enough; but whether our Turkish friends may not send in their boats and take us out (for we have no arms, except two carbines and some pistols, and, I suspect, not more than four fighting people on board), is another question, especially if we remain long here, since we are blocked out of Missolonghi by

the direct entrance. You had better send my friend George Drake, and a body of Suliots, to escort us by land, or by the canals, with all convenient speed. Gamba and our Bombard are taken into Patras, I suppose, and we must take a turn at the Turks to get them out: but where the devil is the fleet gone? the Greek I mean, leaving us to get in without the least intimation to take heed that the Moslems were out again, Make my respects to Mavrocordato, and say, that I am here at his disposal. I am uneasy at being here; not so much on our own account, as on that of a Greek boy with me, for you know what his fate would be; and I would sooner cut him in pieces, and myself too, than have him taken out by those barbarians. We are all very well.

Yours, etc.

N. B.

P. S. The Bombard was twelve miles out when taken, at least so it appeared to us (if taken she actually be, for it is not certain), and we had to escape from another vessel that stood right in between us and the port.

No. VII.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF GREECE.

The Executive Body to the Hon. Colonel Stanhope.

WE have received your letter of the 16th Dec. 1823 [vide p. 58, vol. i], with the enclosed from Lord Erskine and Lord Byron. The Government regrets not having had the pleasure of receiving you; but it consoles itself with the news of your arrival at Missolnghi, and of your having entered into the sacred cause of Greece, from which it anticipates the wished-for success.

The Government, being well acquainted with the virtuous and philanthropic character of the powerful British nation, not only does not conceive the slightest suspicion with regard to its conduct on the independence of Greece, but, on the contrary, it is persuaded that, under the protection of your nation, that independence will be established, the Muses will revive in their sacred temples, and generations of Greeks, grateful for these benefits, will not cease to address to it their thanks.

It is true that some disorders and dissensions exist among the Greeks; but the wise man justifies them by a reference to the condition in which they were plunged

but four years ago, and the eye of the philosopher regards them as a consequence physically necessary after such grand political events. But the Government hopes by its vigilance, and by the advice and solicitations of the Philanthropists and Philhellenes, to appease them by degrees.

Continue, then, Sir, your sacred undertaking for the benefit of Greece, and neither the Government, nor the nation, nor Greece, will ever show themselves ungrateful towards their benefactors.

(L. S.)

The President of the Executive.

GEORGE CONDURIOTTI.

GHICAS BOTASSI.

JOHN COLETTI.

The Provisional Secretary.

P. G. ROI DI.

Cranidi, 17th January, 1824.

No. VIII.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF GREECE.

The Executive Body to the Hon. Colonel Stanhope.

WE have received your letter of the 20th Dec. 1823 [vide p. 76, vol. i], the contents of which clearly show your good and generous intentions towards Greece. The Hellenic Government is not ignorant how useful in a state is the circulation of ideas by means of a post; but the circumstances which concur, when a people take up arms to shake off the yoke of a horrible tyranny, often oppose invincible obstacles to the execution of this desirable object.

The Government will, however, take this so useful proposition into consideration, and will give you the necessary information on the subject.

The President of the Executive.

(L. S.)

GEORGE CONDURIOTTI.

GHICAS BOTASSI.

JOHN COLETTI.

The Provisional Secretary.

P. G. ROIDI.

Cranidi, 17th January, 1824.

No. IX.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF GREECE.

The Executive Body to the Hon. Colonel Stanhope.

THE Government has learned from your letter of the 7th Jan. [vide p. 96, vol. i], that the Greek Committee of England has sent out a number of presses, with the good intention of spreading the intelligence of the nineteenth century over Greece, plunged as it is in ignorance by the most barbarous of tyrannies. These are sentiments truly philanthropic! These are sentiments which are pleasing before God, and worthy of true Christians! The benevolent Committee already receives the sincere thanks of every Greek, and we beg of you, of you also, to be the messenger of our gratitude.

Send us one of them, we intreat, as soon as possible, and have the goodness to lend it to the Government of Greece, which, desiring the happiness of its people, will take care to establish it, and to put it in a state of useful activity. We have thought capable of conducting this enterprize M. Theoclitus Farmachidi, now living in Cefalonia, who has the necessary talent, and even practice, to publish a Gazette.

We enclose a letter of invitation to him, which we beg of you to forward without delay.

(L. S.)

The President of the Executive.

GEORGE CONDURIOTTI.

GHICAS BOTASSI.

JOHN COLETTI.

The Provisional Secretary.

P. G. ROIDI.

Cranidi, 17th January, 1824.

No. X.

Capt. Parry's Plan for placing the Fortress of Missolonghi and the Harbour in a State of efficient Defence.

To effect this object, Captain Parry requires that the Prince Mavrocordato shall place one thousand dollars at his disposal, also a sufficient quantity of wood.

Capt. P. will then take into pay a corps of sappers, miners, and cannoneers. This shall consist of a quartermaster, four overseers, or sergeants, and fifty good workmen chiefly sailors, etc. These men will be employed

in the laboratory, in constructing the fortifications, etc. The quarter-master will receive 5 dollars, the sergeants 4 dollars each, and the men 3 dollars each.

Capt. P. will place the fortifications in a state of defence. He will make a traverse on every battery, and will place an ammunition-chest under each of them, which shall contain rounds of powder in cartridges for each gun, wads, etc. He will put all the guns and platforms in repair, and furnish rammers and caps for the guns.

Capt. P. will furnish 100 rounds of powder cartridges for each gun on the fortress; also 5,000 rounds of ball-cartridges for small arms.

When the forges are up, he will run the old iron into shot, and make grape-shot.

Capt. P. will fit up two gun-boats, if the materials are furnished to him. He will make cannonade slides on them, arrange them for oars, and make a grate in one of them for heating shot.

Capt. P. will also complete the laboratory, and render it fit for manufacturing ammunition and materials for war.

Wood being provided, Capt. Parry will construct a safe powder-magazine. All these measures, Capt. Parry undertakes to effect at the trifling expense of 1,000 dollars.

No. XI.

From — — —.

Athens, 6th March, 1824.

Dear Sir,

I AM sorry to have occasion to trouble you with an account of a most unpleasant affair, that happened here a few days since.—“The Hind,” Lord J. Churchill, arrived here, and he and his officers came up to visit the authorities. They were received by Ulysses with every demonstration of respect, and every facility was offered them. In return for his civility, Lord J. invited Ulysses on board, as well as Mr. Trelawney, Dr. Tindall, and myself, the three English Philhellenes here. The Greeks were shown the ship, after which they were invited to a repast, at which more wine was drank than accorded with discretion. Fearing some drunken quarrel, I got them on deck, and we retired to the after-cabin for coffee. At this moment, the ship was got under weigh, and put to sea. I used all my endeavours, as well as did the first lieutenant and others, to prevent this rash act, but to no purpose; for I well knew that the impression it would make on the minds of the Greeks would be that they were going

to carry them off, and that they would even suspect me and the other two Englishmen as parties concerned in the supposed treachery: nay, I represented to him that, by such an act he was endangering our lives, as it was possible, the first act of theirs on landing would be to shoot us; however, all to no purpose. Ulysses had about thirty soldiers on board, who, armed as usual, remained near their chief, and seeing the ship under sail, they put themselves in an attitude of defence, and I expected, every instant, to see them fire, for no attention was paid to the reiterated demand to be put on shore. Goorha cut the tiller ropes, in hopes of getting the ship on shore. At length, however, the Greeks scrambled, as well as they could, into the boats, and got on shore. In the hurry, some capotes, etc. were left on board the ship, and, for the restoration of these, the "Hind's" boats were detained on shore by Ulysses. Thus all Lord J. Churchill obtained by this unwarrantable trick, was to have this insult placed upon the British flag. When we English landed we were not without apprehensions for our personal safety; however, I am happy to state, for the honour of the Greeks, that we passed exempt from all suspicions. You know the Greeks; therefore, I shall not mention, as an extraordinary circumstance, that all endeavours to persuade them that there was no intention to carry them off, are fruitless. The ship being from Smyrna, they insist she was employed by the Turks to carry off Ulysses. Thus, independent of the ill-timed folly of Lord J. in exposing our

lives, he has created suspicions in the minds of the Greeks against the English, and that at a time when, of all others, it was the most to be avoided. I am aware that Lord J.'s intentions were good ; but that is no excuse : in his situation his actions ought to reply to his intentions, or he is not fit to command a ship of war.

Ulysses has requested me to send to England a sketch of this event, as well as a copy of a letter he has caused to be written to Captain Clifford, the senior officer on this station, that they may both be inserted in the English newspapers. Well knowing your devotedness to the Greek cause, as well as your disposition to oblige me, I take the liberty of sending you these two documents. The Turks are said to be making great preparations for the ensuing campaign : two armies, of 40,000 men each, are to march, aided by a formidable fleet. I think the next campaign will prove what I have so long uselessly advanced, that the fate of Greece depends on the navy, and, accordingly, that a steam-vessel, armed as I propose, is the only likely way of doing something decisive at sea, without which all efforts on shore must prove fruitless. I have already written to you on the subject, offering to contribute a thousand pounds towards an equipment, such as I explained to you when at Tripolitza, on condition that I may have the command of the same. If the Committee have not the means to furnish the remaining sum, I think it might be had in this way, either by a loan, or by a particular loan for that purpose, to be repaid out of a sum set apart from any prizes

taken. At all events, I shall be in England in about five months, when I shall see you on the subject, and use my utmost endeavours to execute this project. 'Tis almost the only way of saving Greece.

I remain

Yours, very truly,

No. XII.

From General Odysseus to Colonel Stanhope.

Vrissachia, 20th March, 1824.

Noble Sir,

I HAVE received your two letters, and request you will lose no time in the establishment of the printing press, which will have the power of exposing and censuring the misconduct of every one.

In one word, every thing which you shall do for the benefit of Greece will have my fullest approbation. Do not ask my opinion upon any thing. I am not able to give you advice. You are much better acquainted with what is necessary than I am. Do not, therefore, delay to do every thing that you shall think desirable for Greece, or likely to advance her liberty.

I request that you will communicate to me any news you may have from Missolonghi, for I am now ready to depart for Salona.

I am, etc.

ODYSSEUS TRITZO.

No. XIII.

From the Philo-Muse Society at Athens to the Honourable the English Colonel Stanhope.

ON the assembling of the members of the Philo-Muse Society your letter was read to them, and they received it with a becoming feeling of gratitude.

Your foresight and zeal for our improvement has not only breathed confidence, and irradiated hope into the body of this regenerated academy, but has given rise to a high feeling of respect, corresponding with the degree of anxiety which you show of co-operating, when and where possible, for the reanimation and for the fructifying of this body.

And for such reason, according to your request, we point out to your attention the articles of which we stand

in need ; which are, a set of apparatus for experimental natural philosophy and astronomy, whatever may be necessary in natural history, or may be applicable to the Lancasterian system of tuition, on which the Institution was founded previous to the concurrence of the Athenians, and was withdrawn from the system when it was placed under the guidance of the Philo-Muse Society, viz. the best treatises on the various sciences, periodical and political works, in all languages, and whatever has been published on Grecian affairs since the beginning of the war.

The above for the present : ulteriorly the Philo-Muse Society will write you as to whatever it may deem advantageous for the improvement of the Lyceums and other establishments, of which it may contemplate the creation.

I remain, Sir,

With due deference,

THE SECRETARY TO THE PHILO-MUSE SOCIETY.

No. XIV.

From Lord Byron to Colonel Stanhope.

Missolonghi, 19th March, 1824.

My dear Stanhope,

PRINCE MAVROCORDATO and myself will go to Salona to meet Ulysses, and you may be very sure that P. M. will accept any proposition for the advantage of Greece. Parry is to answer for himself on his own articles; if I were to interfere with him it would only stop the whole progress of his exertion, and he is really doing all that can be done without more aid from the government.

What can be spared will be sent; but I refer you to Captain Humphreys's report, and to Count Gamba's letter, for details upon all subjects.

In the hope of seeing you soon, and deferring much that will be to be said till then,

Believe me, ever and truly,

Yours,

N. B.

P. S. Your two letters (to me) are sent to Mr. Barff, as you desire. Pray remember me particularly to Trelawney, whom I shall be very much pleased to see again.

No. XV.

From Messrs. Hodges and Gill to Colonel Stanhope.

Missolonghi, 19th March, 1824.

Dear Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of the letter you did me the honour to write, dated the 8th instant, I beg leave to say I shall, with peculiar pleasure (so far as I am able), execute your commands, but am sorry to add that Mr. Gill and self have had insurmountable obstacles to our anxious wishes of carrying into effect the promise we made relative to the Greek Telegraph.

In a letter we did ourselves the honour to address to you, dated about the 5th instant, we entered fully into the subject; this letter, agreeably to your instructions, we delivered to the Prince Mavrocordato's secretary, to be forwarded to you, which, we regret to hear, you have not received. Since then, I have been to Cefalonia, and took with me a number of the copies of the prospectus. On the day after their delivery I was called upon by several gentlemen, who strongly urged the propriety of changing the motto of the Telegraph: on my asking their reasons, they said it could be claimed as a motto by the Turks with as much propriety as the Greeks, and

said that the principal inhabitants of the island, both Greeks and English, were of opinion that, unless it was altered, the official authorities would prevent its circulation through the whole of the Ionian Islands. I thought it my duty to state this, on my return, to Count Gamba, and he informs me that Lord Byron intends to alter the motto, and some part of the language, so as not to mar the success of the project you have so much at heart. In a day or two, Dr. Meyer will print off 500 copies of the prospectus, which shall be sent forthwith, agreeably to the list you furnished Mr. Gill and self with. We have explained most fully to Mr. Humphreys every particular respecting this and every other subject, which you, Sir, must, for the sake of peace, consider confidential.

We cannot conclude this letter (written in extreme haste) without respectfully and earnestly assuring you that nothing would give Mr. Gill and myself greater pleasure than forwarding your views, and doing every thing in our power for the cause of Greece.

Yours, etc.

J. M. HODGES.

The Honourable Colonel Stanhope, etc. etc.

No. XVI.

*From Sophianopulo to Demetrius Ipsilanti.**

Prince,

THE frequency of my letters, and the too great force of my observations, are, perhaps, displeasing to you; but my duty to my country, and my respect for your family, oblige me to it, and I shall not desist until I receive your commands to that effect. The relations in which our friends here have, for some months past, placed themselves with Mavrocordato, had, for their sole object, the discovery of his designs, and the prevention of all the mischief which his intrigues might entail upon the nation. The object which they proposed to themselves, and which they still principally have in view, is to deprive Mavrocordato of all the means which might be recommended to his direction—a thing of which your highness would by no means hear, but contented yourself with writing and speaking against him.

* This letter, which was intercepted by the government, was sent to Missolonghi, and Mavrocordato and Parry declaimed against it and the factious Stanhope. I solicited the government and the editor of the Greek Chronicle to publish it, for the purpose of confounding the intriguers.

L. S.

Now, having persuaded the English to quit Missolonghi, and to come hither, having secretly raised and excited against Mavrocordato his own organs, and having cast him down into that abyss into which he wished to precipitate our country and its defenders, we communicate the circumstance to you. Finally, this is what Ulysses and Goorha write against Mavrocordato's friends at Cranidi; this is what Ulysses writes against Mavrocordato himself, with his habitual sarcasm: at some future time, I shall communicate to you all that the English have said, and are going to write, against Mavrocordato.

According to the testimony of Colonel Stanhope, Envoy of the Greek Committee of London, the English took the part of the Cranidi people, in the first instance, only because they were deceived by Mavrocordato; but, having been since persuaded that Mavrocordato and those of Cranidi, instead of seeking the independence of Greece, are endeavouring, without the consent of the people, to invite kings, and to demand the protection of foreign powers, they have quitted the party of Mavrocordato and those of Cranidi, and now panegyryze the conduct of the Tripolitza people, with whom they are desirous of entering into correspondence, seeing that they desire only a national assembly, union, and a cessation of faction. Mavrocordato had so prejudiced the English against Ulysses, Niketas, and Colocotroni, that they could not listen to their names with patience; but the conferences of Colonel Stanhope with Ulysses,

although very brief, and his acquaintance with Goorha, and other persons of good sentiments, have compelled him to declare that the fall of Mavrocordato, the introduction of D. Ipsilanti into the national government, and the reinforcement of the government with Colliopulo and Goorha, are the only means of securing the independence of Greece and the consolidation of her laws, by putting a stop to civil war and intestine disturbances.

At present, it has been considered necessary to cause proclamations to be issued by the legislative body, to invite Lord Byron to Tripolitza, to excommunicate the Cranidi people, to call Goorha and Colliopulo to seats in the government, to compose its executive force, and to dispatch a thousand men from the Peloponnesus, with ammunition and provisions, to occupy the position of Amphorite; all these dispositions will replace affairs on their proper footing. It is useless to dilate upon this subject; while continental Greece is occupied in defending itself against the enemy, and while the Peloponnesians think only of sharing the revenues among themselves, we hope to succeed in our designs.

I am, etc. etc.

PANAGOTI SOPHIANOPULO.

Athens, 25th Feb. N. S. 1824.

*To His Highness Prince D. Ipsilanti,
at Napoli di Romania.*

No. XVII.

From General Odysseus to Colonel Stanhope.

Salona, 22d April, 1824.

SIR,

You have asked my opinion relative to the manner in which the Greeks should make war with the Sultan. Always ready to satisfy your just curiosity, I hasten to give you my ideas on that subject. Our present frontier is so feeble that it is necessary to act offensively; but this cannot be effected till the winter, when the Turkish armies are disbanded. This summer we must limit our operations to the defensive.

As Greece comprehends many islands, peninsulas, and gulfs, and is surrounded by the sea, a maritime force is absolutely necessary. I am of opinion that the whole fleet should be stationed in the vicinity of Ipsara, and should watch this passage, by which the Turkish fleet must pass.

There are two great roads by which the enemy may invade Greece—that of Arta and that of Zeitouni. To prevent the Turks from advancing into Livadia, Salona, etc. 2,000 troops should be dispatched to Stetheda (near St. Marino), and supplies should be sent them

by sea. Of these troops, 500 should be placed between Zeitouni and Larissa to cut the enemy's line of communication. Two thousand soldiers should also be stationed in the neighbourhood of Thermopylæ. The plain between the sea and the mountain should be fortified with redoubts, field-works, etc.; and a third corps of 3,000 should be stationed in the province of Neopatra; of these, 2,000 should be encamped at Altos, and the rest near this place, hid in the woods. After the Turks have engaged their enemy all day at Altos, those in ambush should start up at night and attack their rear, and throw them into confusion.

A corps of 5,000 should be sent to the district of Marrenorso; 3,000 of these should be sent to a defile of the same name, and the other 2,000 spread about in the neighbourhood.

By these means, Sir, the enemy, consisting of about 60,000 men, would be prevented from penetrating into Greece by either of the two roads before mentioned, and 12,000 Greeks, having all the necessaries of war, and being properly defended by field-works, would be able to repulse the enemy. It is, however, to be understood, that the Greeks must be masters of the seas, or my plan would not be effective. This plan includes the measures to be adopted during the summer's campaign.

It is for the government to decide what number of soldiers are required for the attack and defence of the fortresses, and for the police of the country.

It is not necessary to remind you that the interest of my august country and of your dear Greece require that this plan should be kept a secret from the enemy.

I am, with profound respect,

Your most obedient servant,

ODYSSEUS ANDRITZO.

No. XVIII.

From Coletti to Col. Stanhope.

Millus, 18th April, 1824.

Noble Sir,

I RECEIVED, with great pleasure, your esteemed letter of—, and regret to see the dangerous state of Lord Byron's health. I sincerely desire his recovery. He is dear to Greece; and it were most lamentable to lose so much philanthropy and so much genius.

I have sent to the government your communication respecting the Greek loan. I trust that the money will arrive here very soon. The enemy has commenced operations; and we, on the contrary, cannot stir, on account of our poverty. Every nation finds money, in time of war, the most necessary of all things.

The body of enemies to the Greek constitution in Tripolitza is dissolved, and every one has retired to his own country: they will be pursued by the friends of the charter, until they will be compelled to surrender themselves to the law, and to receive their merited punishment.

I can assure you that the Greeks wish for a representative government. The meanest Greek citizen knows the nature of a constitution, a legislative and executive body; and he understands, in consequence, the meaning of a representative government. In the cause of this government the Greeks have shed their blood. Napoli di Romania is almost reduced; there are not more than 250 soldiers in it, and I hope soon to have the pleasure of advising you of its surrender to the government.

What is doing at Salona? What is intended? What has been done? If you think they are acting beneficially towards the government and the constitutional charter, co-operate with them; if not, act as a virtuous and philanthropic Greek citizen ought to act.

Wishing you would write to me oftener,

I remain, etc.

JOHN COLETTI.

No. XIX.

From Captain Trelawney to Colonel Stanhope.

Missolonghi, 28th April, 1824.

My dear Colonel,

WITH all my anxiety I could not get here before the third day. It was the second, after having crossed the first great torrent, that I met some soldiers from Missolonghi. I had let them all pass me, ere I had resolution enough to inquire the news from Missolonghi. I then rode back and demanded of a straggler the news. I heard nothing more than—Lord Byron is dead,—and I proceeded on in gloomy silence. With all his faults I loved him truly; he is connected with every event of the most interesting years of my wandering life: his every day companion,—we lived in ships, boats, and in houses together,—we had no secrets,—no reserve, and, though we often differed in opinion, never quarrelled. If it gave me pain witnessing his frailties, he only wanted a little excitement to awaken and put forth virtues that redeemed them all. He was an only child,—early an orphan,—the world adopted him and spoilt him,—his conceptions were so noble when his best elements were aroused, that we, his friends, considered

it pure inspiration. He was violent and capricious. In one of his moments of frailty, two years back, he could think of nothing which could give him so much pleasure as saving money, and he talked of nothing but its accumulation, and the power and respect it would be the means of giving him; and so much did he indulge in this contemptible vice, that we, his friends, began to fear it would become his leading passion; however, as in all his other passions, he indulged it to satiety, and then grew weary. I was absent from him in Rome when he wrote me from Genoa, and said, "Trelawney, you must have heard I am going to Greece; why do you not come to me? I can do nothing without you, and am exceedingly anxious to see you; pray come, for I am at last determined to go to Greece; it is the only place I was ever contented in. I am serious, and did not write before, as I might have given you a journey for nothing: they all say I can be of use to Greece: I do not know how, nor do they; but, at all events, let's go." I who had long despaired of getting him out of Italy, to which he had become attached from habit, indolence, and strong ties—I lost no time; every thing was hurried on, and, from the moment he left Genoa, though twice driven back, his ruling passion became ambition of a name, or rather by one great effort to wipe out the memory of those deeds, which his enemies had begun to rather freely descant on in the public prints, and to make his name as great in glorious acts, as it already was by his writings.

He wrote a song the other day on his birth-day, his thirty-sixth year, strongly exemplifying this.—It is the most beautiful and touching of all his songs, for he was not very happy at composing them. It is here amongst his papers.

“ If thou regret thy youth, *why* live?

‘The land of honourable death

Is here. Up to the field and give

Away thy breath.

Awake! *not* Greece; *she* is awake!

Awake! *my* spirit.”

He died on the 19th April, at six o'clock at night; the last two days he was altogether insensible, and died so, apparently without pain. From the first moment of his illness, he expressed on this, as on all former occasions, his *dread* of pain and fearlessness of death. He talked chiefly of Ada, both in his sensible and insensible state. He had much to say, and many directions to leave, as was manifest from his calling Fletcher, Tita, Gamba, Parry, to his bed-side; his lips moved, but he could articulate nothing distinctly. “Ada—my sister—wife—say—do you understand my directions,” said he, to Fletcher. After muttering thus for half an hour, about—“Say this to Ada,”—“this to my sister,”—wringing his hands: “Not a word, my Lord,” said Fletcher.—“That’s a pity,” said he, “for ’tis now too late,—for I shall die or go *mad*.” He then raved, said

—“I will not live a madman, for I can destroy myself.” I know the reason of this fear he had of losing his senses; he had lately, on his voyage from Italy, read, with deep interest, Swift’s life, and was always talking to me of his horrible fate. Byron’s malady was a rheumatic fever; was brought on by getting wet after violent perspiration from hard riding, and neglecting to change his clothes. Its commencement was trifling. On the 40th he was taken ill; his doctors urged him to be bled, but this was one of his greatest prejudices,—he abhorred bleeding. Medicine was not efficient; the fever gained rapid ground, and on the third day the blood showed a tendency to mount to his head; he then submitted to bleeding, but it proved too late; it had already affected his brain, and this caused his death. Had he submitted to bleeding on its first appearance, he would have assuredly recovered in a few days. On opening him, a *great* quantity of blood was found in the head and brain; the latter, his brain, the doctor says, was a third greater in quantity than is usually found, weighing four pounds. His heart is likewise strikingly large, but performed its functions feebly, and was very exhausted; his liver much too small, which was the reason of that deficiency of bile, which necessitated him to continually stimulate his stomach by medicine. His body was in a perfect state of health and soundness. They say his only malady was a strong tendency of the blood to mount to the head, and weakness of the vessels there; that he could

not, for this reason, have lived more than six or seven years more. I do not exactly understand this; but the doctor is going to write me a medical account of his illness, death, and state of his body.

His remains are preparing to send by way of Zante to England, he having left no directions on this head. I shall ever regret I was not with him when he gave up his mortality.

Your pardon, Stanhope, that I have turned aside from the great cause in which I am embarked; but this is no private grief; the world has lost its greatest man, I my best friend, and that must be my excuse for having filled a letter with this one subject. To-morrow, for Mavrocordato has delayed my courier till his letters are ready, I will return to duty.

Yours, very sincerely,

EDWARD TRELAWNEY.

No. XX.

From Captain Trelawney to Colonel Stanhope.

Missolonghi, 28th April, 1824.

Dear Stanhope,

YOUR impatient spirit will ill brook my delay; but I am at the fountain head of procrastination. The pestilential fever of these torpid waters seems to have infected every thing; the atmosphere is as dense as a November in London, and it is infected by reptiles;— every thing is transacted, not under the rose, but under the mud; — imbecile councils — intriguing people — greedy soldiers, and factious captains, are the beings I have to deal with in this Ionian sand (or rather slime) isthmus, cut off, as it most wisely is (as we prune an unsightly scion from a beautiful tree) from classic Greece. But enough of episodes.

There have been meetings and orations enough to settle all the affairs of Greece, if talking would do it, and all that is yet settled is, that the great body of captains, or generals, as they designate themselves, will not attend the Congress; however, they are to nominate representatives, with full power. Anagnosti Cariacci and Maceru have likewise promised to attend; and they have promised to nominate the deputies to-morrow, two in

number, and these four, with our Salona envoy, will depart for Salona on the 29th. I have so clearly pointed out to Mavrocordato the advantage of his attending in person the Congress, and, through your good offices, to effect a reconciliation with Odysseus, that he has pledged himself to accompany me to Salona in three or four days; for I have told him what we thought of that General, without reserve, and I see he thinks as I do, that he will be obliged to return to Hydra, that is, if they will receive him, except he is aided by the muscular arm of Odysseus.

Mavrocordato and his friends wish me to mention to you about the Suliots, their pay, and the difficulties he is placed in with them. I enclose papers they have written me. Gamba says he can do nothing. However, you are as bold as you are independent, and your opinion will be of value.

I have been employed in arranging the affairs of my lost friend, sealing papers, and his body is in spirits, and Gamba and his household will depart in two or three days for Zante, and thence to England.

Every one here, I mean the English artificers and brigade, now wish to join Odysseus, or, at least, leave this hole. I know you will say I have seduced them. I like the brigade corps. The Committee stores are most useful.

Oblige me by letting Finlay read these letters. I have not time to write him now.

TRELAWNEY.

No. XXI.

From Mavrocordato to Colonel Stanhope.

Missolonghi, 15-27 April, 1824.

Colonel,

MR. TRELAWNEY has punctually delivered to me your letter of the 19th inst. I feel most deeply the loss which afflicts you, and which will undoubtedly be increased by that of a friend whom we shall never be able sufficiently to lament.

This unfortunate occurrence has hitherto retarded my departure for Salona; but I am endeavouring to arrange, as soon as possible, the affairs which require my presence here, in order to rejoin you there. My particular desire is to come to an understanding with General Odysseus and yourself on the general affairs of Greece.

Mr. Trelawney will transmit to you the translation of a memorial presented to us by the Provincial Council, and by the commonalty of this town. You know all that has occurred with respect to the Suliots; you are also acquainted with the state of the country; it only remains to inform you that the Suliots are in the town of Anatolico, from whence they certainly will not depart without receiving their pay for the last two months.

Supposing that his Lordship's heirs should refuse to recognize his engagement, I see no other means than to draw for this sum upon our deputies, who will repay it to his Lordship's heirs. I hope that your opinion will be perfectly in unison with mine.

I write a few words to General Ulysses, reserving myself to write to him more in detail to-morrow. You can, better than any body, persuade him that the only way to immortalize his name is to pursue the path of honour and true patriotism.

Receive, Colonel, the assurance of my devotion, and of the most distinguished consideration.

A. MAVROCORDATO.

To the Hon. Col. Stanhope, etc. etc.

at Salona.

No. XXII.

From the Authorities of Missolonghi.

Missolonghi, 11th April, 1824.

Gentlemen,

THE wants of Greece, and particularly of these parts, are known to every one. Lord Noel Byron, on his arrival here, promised to the Government to pay a monthly salary to the Suliots during all the time of the war. He, besides, promised to pay five hundred soldiers more, but these only for three months. In consequence of these generous offers from his Lordship, the Government engaged the said number of men since the beginning of January, at the rate of thirty piastres the Suliots, and twenty the others, with some larger allowances for the officers. This salary was to be paid to these five hundred men at the end of the three months.

According to this engagement, and on the request of the Suliots, his Lordship advanced to the Suliots, on the 9th of February, the January's pay in 1,544 Spanish dollars. They have now to receive the pay of the next two months till the end of March; and the other five hundred men to be paid for three months.

We are not ignorant that his Lordship was disgusted with the conduct of the Suliots in February; but the

above-mentioned engagement was already taken, and the Government was bound to fulfil it by its documents.

Sudden death having unfortunately deprived us of his person and assistance, we present to you the account of the said engagement, down to the end of March; which is as follows:—

	Spanish dollars.
Two months' pay for the Suliots	3,088
Three months' pay for 500men	3,000
Thirty officers, at 5 dollars each	450
Two generals, at 40 dollars	240
Spanish dollars	6,778

This request seems to us just, as the Government, conscious as it was of its poverty, would never have engaged itself to pay salaries to soldiers in this way, and to put itself under this great inconvenience.

You, Gentlemen, are requested particularly to examine this business, and to be pleased to order the payment of this sum.

We have the honour, etc. etc.

[Signed by the Counsellors of the Government and the Ephores of Missolonghi.]

No. XXIII.

From Captain Trelawney to Colonel Stanhope.

Missolonghi, 28th April, 1824.

Dear Stanhope,

LETTERS from Zante inform us of the arrival there of Mr. Blaquiere, in the ship Florida, having made an extraordinary quick passage. He has brought out in specie four hundred thousand pounds sterling, consigned to the house of Barff. I am sorry for Greece that neither you nor —— are in the commission. I hear nothing of ——, and conclude, if he is coming, that he has some portion of the loan for some particular service; bringing out ships with regulars, etc. but to-morrow we shall hear further from Zante, and your letter will, I conclude, enlighten you. Blaquiere is going straight to the Morea. I know not if he will land here; if he does, I will come on with him to Salona. Do, for God's sake! however, see Gordon and Blaquiere; and now Lord Byron is no more, some one must be, for the time, added to the commission, certainly you or ——, or things will not go well. Advise Odysseus what he had best do. The Government will be now at once effective, and sweep every obstacle before its golden torrent. The past must be wiped out:

no bickerings of what has been done, but what is to be done. I will write a note to Blaquiere to see you as soon as possible. I shall certainly be at Salona in a few days, most anxious to have your opinion and advice on this new state of things.

Believe me, dear Colonel,

Yours, very truly,

EDWARD TRELAWNEY.

P.S. Where is Humphreys? Let him attend on Gordon. I still hope —— will come out with Gordon.

I think Byron's name was the great means of getting the loan. A Mr. Marshall, with 8,000*l.* per annum, was as far as Corfu, and turned back on hearing of Lord Byron's death. I hear nothing of Gordon. You are to act as deputy till his arrival, and, of course, will fill up the vacancy of Byron. They talk now openly of a king; foreign they say; I mean Mavrocordato says that he knows all the Primates of the Morea are for it, and Conduriotti decidedly. This is the worst news I have heard; but I think the feeling of our country is against it, and I hope you will make them speak out, and try the voice of the people. The people are never consulted. I know the army and people are against a king in toto.

I want Blaquiere to meet you at Salona, and go to Argos to meet Conduriotti. If the elections were carried on as at Athens, in the other parts of Greece, there would be no fear of legitimacy.

No. XXIV.

From Captain Trelawney to Colonel Stanhope.

Missolonghi, 29th April, 1824.

Dear Stanhope,

———, I fear me, is not coming. The greatest man in the world has resigned his mortality in favour of this sublime cause; for had he remained in the quiet life I urged him to renounce in Italy, he had lived. I call on you, in the name of Greece, to do all you can to fill his place. I say you can do the greatest service to the cause, and you must not leave us: you are public property, and must sacrifice all private duties and ties. I am a poor nameless individual; yet I feel I am of importance, for I have done good, as can every honest and independent man, however employed. I have ties, duties, and inclinations, which call on me from other countries; but I turn a deaf ear to them all, till awakened Greece is free. I am sick at heart that I have lost the friend and companion of many years, for I find that he had written me many letters; but both his letters and my letters never reached their destination: such is the villanous short-sighted system of the policy of these people, for “murder will out.” Byron, had I met him, instead of sending Finlay, would have been at Salona

now. His name was the means chiefly of raising the loan in England. Thousands of people were flocking here: some had arrived as far as Corfu, and, hearing of his death, confessed they came out to devote their fortunes, not to the Greeks or interest in the cause, but to the noble poet; and the pilgrim of eternity having departed, they turned back. Every one says, Gamba and all, that neither Byron, nor any one else, has given the Committee's stores to Mavrocordato. I have ascertained that you are legally and indisputably now in full possession and full power. Hodges and Gill will not stay here. All the English wish to be off.

Do, my dear Sir, take some prompt and decisive steps. I will, if you like, execute them. You know the wants of Eastern Greece. Could you not consign some portion of these stores to that part, on condition of the Greek Government's approval? Divide the artillery brigade in two; for it is in force two brigades. I speak my sentiments fearlessly to all, so you will not object to my frankness.

Yours, ever sincerely,

TRELAWNEY.

No. XXV.

From the Deputy-Adjutant-General to Col. Stanhope.

Horse-Guards, 19th March, 1824.

Sir,

I HAVE the Commander-in-Chief's commands to acquaint you, that His Majesty has been pleased to cancel the leave of absence granted to you on the 30th of September last; and I am therefore to express His Royal Highness's desire that you do *forthwith* repair to Corfu, and report yourself to Lieut.-General Sir F. Adam, from whom you will receive His Majesty's further commands as to your return to England. I am further commanded by His Royal Highness to acquaint you, that any neglect or delay on your part in obeying this order, or such as you may receive from Sir F. Adam, will be visited with His Majesty's highest displeasure.

I have the honour to be, etc.

J. MACDONALD,

Deputy-Adjutant-General.

To the Hon. Leicester Stanhope.

No. XXVI.

From Mavrocordato to Colonel Stanhope.

My dear Colonel,

I HAVE delayed answering your last letter from Salona, because I knew not whether my answer should be addressed to Argos or to Zante.

You will already have learned all that we suffer from the presence of the Suliots in these towns, which they have determined not to quit before they receive the arrears of their pay. I have done, and I shall not fail to do, all that lies in my power to prevent those disorders, which would end in the total ruin of this essential part of Greece; but my exertions will soon become powerless, if the government does not come timely to our assistance.

With respect to what you say in your letter relative to the laboratory, I certainly shall never neglect my duties; but you are not ignorant, Colonel, that I have no list of the objects which form a part of it; so that my responsibility is limited to the protection due to that establishment, and the director must answer for the rest.

You will already know that the Assembly of Salona has dissolved itself, after having completed its operations with unanimity; and several of the representatives of this part have already set off for the seat of government, and the rest will soon proceed thither.

You will see in No 36 of the Greek Chronicle a letter, which I have thought it my duty to address to M. Praïdes, to be inserted in that journal; and I hope that you will approve of the sentiments which have dictated it.

Receive the assurance of my esteem and of the most distinguished consideration, with which I have the honour to be,

Colonel,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

A. MAVROCORDATO.

*To the Hon. Col. Stanhope, etc. etc.
at Zante.*

No. XXVII.

From Mavrocordato to Captain Blaquiere.

Missolonghi, 10-22 May, 1824.

My very dear Friend,

You will find enclosed extracts from an intercepted letter of Yousouf Pacha, and from another which General Scaltza has just addressed to me. You will there see the imminence of the danger if the plan of the enemy is not paralyzed, and I see no other expedient than the fitting out our fleet as speedily as possible to meet that of Egypt, which may be attacked with so much the more advantage, as it will have to protect more than two hundred transports. The naval expedition once paralyzed, there will be no longer any thing to fear from the land-expeditions, and the whole of the enemy's plan for the campaign will be overthrown. But to fit out the fleet money will be wanting: will it be granted? Let it be reserved for a better occasion. General Scaltza asks assistance: how is it to be sent to him? Can I determine the Suliots? Ah! could I have done so, they should not now have been in these unfortunate towns, exacting what we cannot procure them, and threatening the little that remains of Western Greece with total destruction. But what matters it to me whether these two towns, which have already twice served as bulwarks to

the Peloponnesus, and even to the whole of Greece, fall under the vengeance of the Suliots or of the Pacha of Scoudra? It is all one.

Ammunition is demanded on all sides, and I have not even a thousand pounds of lead. We owe you an infinite deal of gratitude for the powder which you have procured for us by means of your guarantee. Without that, we should have been equally in want of it also. I know not what difficulties it has been wished even now to raise, with respect to the employment of the money destined for the repairs of the fortifications, and placed by Count Gamba in the charge of a commission. This money, they say, belongs to the Committee, and, in pursuance of an order of Col. Stanhope, cannot be made use of until the arrival of Mr. Gordon. I have not yet had time to inform myself well upon the subject; but this would be very extraordinary, as I think I am sure that this money belongs to his Lordship, and that it was by himself that it was destined to that purpose. Moreover, the Colonel says nothing to me about it in his letter, of which I send you a copy, and on which you will undoubtedly permit me to make some observations to you, which I reserve to myself to make also to him, in an answer which will be addressed to him in London, as I am assured that he was to quit Zante the day before yesterday.

The Colonel desires me to deliver to Mr. Trelawney three cannons and a howitzer, the only one in the place, together with the necessary ammunition, for General

Ulysses. I foresee that I shall meet with many difficulties on the part of the people, who seeing this town threatened by land and sea, and knowing the great need that there is of cannon, and the almost total want of ammunition, will not undoubtedly see with indifference all these objects carried away from hence, while it was already in agitation to place these cannon at Procoponistos, and on the batteries of the wings. I will, nevertheless, do all in my power to prevent a tumult on their part; but Mr. Trelawney has also wished to carry off, in the first place, the whole brigade of artillery, by engaging the officers and soldiers to it unknown to me; which having obliged me to recall these brave men to their duty, he has since come to ask my permission to take with him a part of the brigade. This would be uselessly to divide a corps which, instead of being thus weakened, ought, on the contrary, to be increased, in order to fulfil the object for which it was created.

I pass on to the last paragraph, the principal object, as I believe, of the letter of the Colonel; I have nothing to appropriate to myself of all that he writes. If he is attached to our constitution, I think that he whose boast it is to have contributed to its formation, ought to be much more so than any other. I know (and I have even all the documents in my hands) that M. Negris addressed, more than eighteen months ago, circulars in favour of a monarchical government, of which the ex-King of Westphalia, Jerome, was to be the head; and I also know that I was the first to combat his

opinion. Should this M. Negriz be the *bad man* of Colonel Stanhope? I know positively, also, that, under the shadow of the constitution, several Captains do that which the greatest despots in the world would not, perhaps, do: that they break legs and arms, and leave in this state of the most dreadful torture innocent men to perish; that they kill, that they hang, that they destroy men without previous trial; that they allow themselves all sorts of vexations; that they revolt; that they even betray their country. Should these be the Colonel's *good men*? These latter I have always opposed, even at the peril of my life; but I have always respected and maintained the constitution, the constitution in its strength and activity, and the Colonel appears only to be running after its shadow. All that I say to you, my dear friend, I will not hesitate to say before the whole world.

Mr. Trelawney thinks it necessary that you should go to Hydra; and I think it more necessary to send money thither, that the fleet may be immediately fitted out. My opinion is, that you should either remain at Zante until the arrival of Mr. Gordon, or come hither and proceed to the seat of government. I have just learned that Mr. Trelawney is quite enraged against me, perhaps on account of the brigade. I laugh at his rage. This conduct, on the part of these gentlemen, is well worthy of the love of liberty of which they wish to make their boast. Can there be a more cruel despotism than that of a foreigner, who, without any right whatever, wishes

to command, without the least regard to the existing laws? My God! does the first comer think then that he can tread us under his feet, or are we thought capable of being led by the nose by the first intriguer! Have we shaken off the Ottoman yoke, only to fall beneath another? Oh, no! It has been said that I have sold Greece to England. Greece still exists, and those who were the bearers of my letters to England know well what they contained, and whether I have sold my country. I believe that I have been of service to her; it was my duty. It is now said that I wish for a despot; no, it is just because I do not want one that I am accused. I wish that the laws may reign, and that they may not be at the discretion of a hundred despots, who trample them under foot. I have always given, and I am still the first to give, an example of obedience. But if Greece is fated to fall at the feet of a military despotism, of a hydra, not with seven but with a hundred heads, I will neither be the blind instrument, nor the very humble servant of these new tyrants. Adieu, my dear friend; I hope soon to see you; do all that you can to assist my unhappy country in this critical moment; provide for the fitting out of the fleet, and, if possible, make useful the corps of Suliots, who are not only useless here, but who even menace us with an intestine war. Accept the assurance of my devotion. You may make whatever use you may think proper of my letter.

A. MAVROCORDATO.

No. XXVIII.

*Extract from a Letter, written on the 3d May, 1824,
O. S. by M. Anagnosti Papastatopulo, at Pyrgos, to
M. George Zarifopulo, at Zante.*

THE following is the intelligence received this day. The family of Giatraco, with that of Petrombey, and nearly all the Mistriotti, have united themselves with ties, covenants, and oaths, that they shall live in unanimity. In Caritena, Deligiani, Colocotroni, and Cogliopulo, after having been at discord for some time, have been compelled, by their own province, to unite firmly and indissolubly. Thus Mistra, that is Giatraco, Sparta, Caritena, Arcadia, Nissi, Androssa, Calamata, Milachica, Cuchucmani, and several other provinces, have coalesced again in the firmest manner. This partial union of the Peloponnesus is the forerunner of a general peace; for these being united, and General Niketas having departed for Argos, where he negotiated with the noble George Conduriotti, who wrote amicably to the chiefs at Caritena, inviting them to repair to Argos and to conclude the peace; all this will necessarily ensure the happiness of Greece. Those who were at Caritena consequently marched, on the 1st of May, for

Tripolitza, from whence General Cogliopulo will be dispatched to Argos, and the remainder will proceed to join the other different provinces, in order to negotiate the convention. We entertain firm hopes that, in a few days, a general peace will be established throughout Greece, the acts of both parties being placed in a clear point of view, and all knowing what would be the consequence of discord.

No. XXIX.

From John Bowring, Esq. to Col. Stanhope.

Greek Committee-Room, Crown and Anchor,
7th February, 1824.

Extract from the Minutes.

JOSEPH HUME, Esq. M. P. *in the Chair.*

Resolved,

THAT Mr. Bowring be authorized to furnish Col. Stanhope with a credit for 100l. to be applied to the furthering the establishment of presses and hospitals,

referred to in his letter of the 23d Dec. [vide p. 69, vol i] of which the Committee request him to furnish an account; and that Col. Stanhope be assured that the most detailed relation he can give, on all interesting matters, will be welcome to the Committee.

London, 13th February, 1824.

My dear Stanhope,

THE above is a resolution of the Committee in regard to your letter of the 23d December. They were much delighted with your letters. They think the establishment of posts should be left to the government. They will apply to the Quakers for medicines and blankets. The deputies have arrived, and we have the best auspices for a loan. We expect about 1,500l. from the country, which we shall employ in accordance with your directions. Two sets of surgical instruments are ordered. We have had letters from Parry, from Malta, and hope he is with you by this time. They were all well except Hunt, who was too ill to proceed, and is about to return to England. This was the young man who went as surgeon, and is the son of "Examiner" Hunt.

4th March, 1824.

THE loan is now effected, and I send you the prospectus. The terms were much better than we could expect. It was wonderful to see how many offers were

made of money : they amounted to two millions and a half. I send you some newspapers : you will see how they go on in the country by the provincial ones. Liverpool had a meeting of tories, whigs, and all parties, and Gladstone made a most favourable speech. They have already collected 450l. We shall have about 2,000l. in hand from the country, which will be applied according to your directions. The loan bears a premium of 3 per cent. on the Stock Exchange.

5th March, 1824.

I HAVE now to inform you, my dear Stanhope, that, in addition to the former 100l., the Committee have placed a further sum of 500l. at your disposal, for which you may draw on Bowring and Co. I have made application to the Quakers, who will themselves write to you, and certainly comply with your wishes. We have about 1,500l. in hand, any part of which I shall cheerfully recommend to be placed at your disposal; and if you want funds, do you draw on my house, without reserve, to that extent. The Committee are exceedingly pleased with what you have done. Your letters give high satisfaction to every body, and now with this loan, which, we think, has been effected on very advantageous terms, we do not doubt the salvation of Greece, to which your efforts have so greatly contributed. I send you, per ship, all the newspapers, (a morning and evening,) and the first number of the Westminster Review.

Blaquiere will give you all details with respect to the state of things here; and believe me, most truly and gratefully,

Yours,

JOHN BOWRING.

No. XXX.

From the Adjutant-General to Colonel Stanhope.

Horse-Guards, 1st July, 1824.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to lay before the Commander-in-Chief your letter of the 29th ultimo, reporting your arrival in this country from the Mediterranean; and am directed to acquaint you, in reply, that His Royal Highness fully approves of the course you have pursued in this case.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

H. TORRENS.

*Lieut.-Col. Hon. Leicester Stanhope,
Half-pay.*

No. XXXI.

Greek Committee-Room, 17th July, 1824.

JOHN SMITH, Esq. M. P. *in the Chair.*

Colonel Stanhope's Report was read.

Resolved,

THAT the Honourable Colonel Stanhope is entitled to the most grateful thanks of the Committee, for the unwearied zeal, sound discretion, and extensive benevolence, manifested by him, while acting as their agent in Greece; and that the Committee anticipates great benefits to Greece from the exertions and suggestions which distinguished his visit to that country, and desires particularly to record and to communicate its high approbation of his efforts to promote harmony and a good understanding among the different leaders in Greece: a result greatly advanced by his conciliatory spirit and superiority to party-considerations.

JOHN BOWRING, *Hon. Sec.*

MUSTAPHA ALI.

MISSISSIPPI

MUSTAPHA ALI.

MUSTAPHA ALI was brought to England by Colonel Stanhope, on his return from Greece. His life, though short, has been eventful, and his character is strongly illustrative, even at the early age of ten years, of that semi-barbarous state of morals and society which characterizes

peanized Asiatics, who have for so many ages oppressed the south-eastern extremity of the most civilized portion of the globe.

The father of Mustapha was a Turk, who commanded a small district in the neighbourhood of Argos previously to the Greek revolution; at an early period of which, he, together with his wife and the whole of his family, with the exception of this boy, fell victims to the fury of the enfranchised Greeks. Mustapha Ali alone escaped this dreadful scene of retributive vengeance, to encounter a course of life than which death itself is almost more desirable. Like a dog he prowled about naked for subsistence, and was kicked or fondled as caprice dictated, and constantly half-starved and destitute of a home. From Argos he followed in the suite of a traveller to Salona, where he again led a similar life to that which he had previously been subjected to. In the summer he laid up and down in

the streets, and found refuge for the nights, during the winter, in an oven, which became his favourite dormitory. The menial slave of servants, he performed for them the dirty work which they loathed to undertake; and, though still naked and craving with hunger, the little Turk contrived to make himself agreeable to the Greeks by his good humour and his fun.

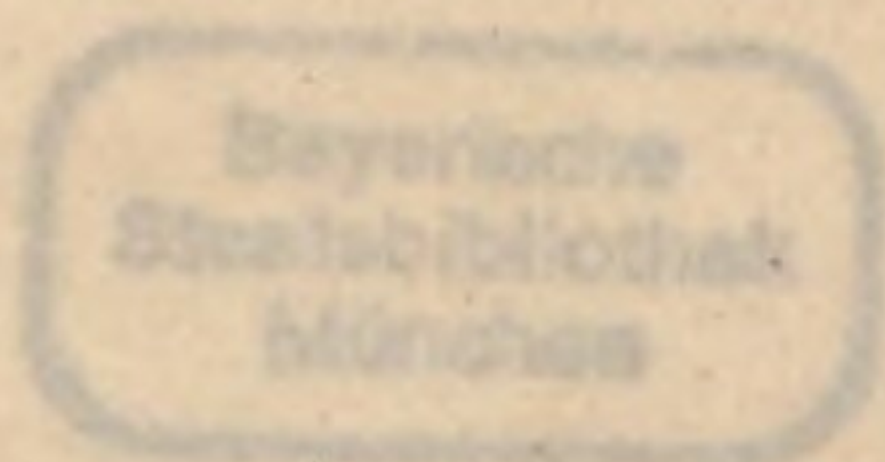
At this time, Captain Humphreys, happening to pass by Salona, saw Ali, and took a liking to him. He clothed the little orphan, and took him into his suite, of which he quickly became the life and spirit. Released from the state of destitution in which he had been plunged, the gaiety of the boy became greater than ever. Sometimes he rode on a mule at the top of the trunks, sometimes he walked for seven or eight hours together over the mountains; but whatever mode of travelling he chose to adopt he was always at the head of the cavalcade, singing,

dancing, mimicking, and laughing at every thing and at every body.

When Colonel Stanhope was recalled by the British Government, he offered to take charge of Ali, to which Captain Humphreys consented with much reluctance. During his stay in the quarantine house at Zante, Ali became very partial to the little Turkish girl whom Lord Byron had adopted as a companion to his beloved Ada. On her restoration to her father, Ali was very sorrowful and disconsolate, and wept for her absence for many days. The same grief was felt on the departure of his former master for Argos; and, days after he was gone, Ali would burst into tears whenever he saw any thing that put him in mind of his protector: on one occasion, in particular, when on board ship, he was seen in a retired place weeping bitterly over an embroidered handkerchief which had been given to him by Captain Humphreys.

On his arrival in England Ali was dreadfully alarmed lest he should be slaughtered as soon as he had landed, and was most anxious to have been allowed to remain on board. This request could not be complied with ; and when, on his coming on shore, he was ordered to mount the stage coach, a kind of conveyance which he had never previously seen, with a precaution indispensable in the country he had so recently quitted, he seated himself on the top of one of his master's trunks, and put his legs upon the other, nor could he be induced to quit his post, lest the property should be stolen. His notions of property are indeed far from precise, and he may well be pardoned for suspecting others of that propensity to plunder which formed so marked a feature in the character of those among whom his earliest years had been passed.

Ali now attends the Lancasterian School in the Borough Road, where he acquits himself so well as

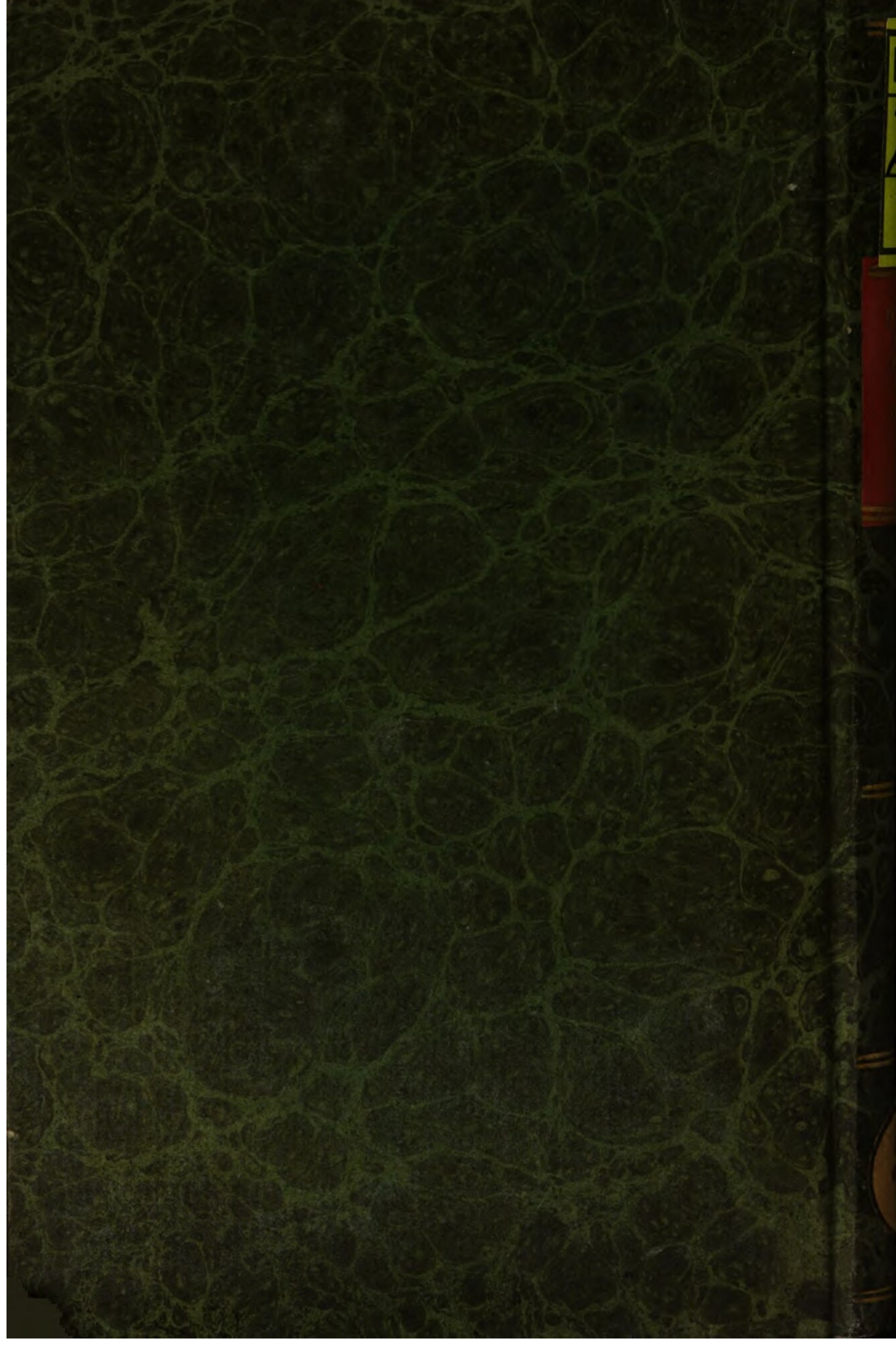


to bring home daily a card of merit. He was at first very desirous to have been admitted into the girls' school, but the directors refused, of course, to allow the young Turk to associate with their female pupils. He will not, however, allow that his parents were Turks: it is, indeed, an unpardonable offence to him to be called a Turk, or even to apply to him his prænomen of Mustapha. He hates the Turks: he hates also to have his turban touched; and a gentleman having one day made an effort to take it off, the little barbarian drew his pistol, and raved on account of its not being loaded. His general habits and attachments are military, and he is conversant with the use of arms. On one occasion when no one could fire a pistol which was out of order, Ali, after repeated trials, rubbed the flint and pan with sulphur, and succeeded in discharging it. He is very fond of dancing, which he performs in a manner closely resembling that of the ancient Greeks, deviating only by firing off his pistols while

he twirls. He has also a taste for music and singing, and is an admirable mimic.

It is, however, of more importance to his future well-doing, and to his present character, to state that he is most faithful and obedient to his master's orders. He may indeed be regarded upon the whole as a clever boy, full of talent and feeling, alloyed by pride, obstinacy, revenge, and sundry other vices of his caste.

THE END.



Harrington, Leicester Stanhope

Greece, during Lord Byrons Revidence in that country, in 1823 and 1824
being a series of letters, and other documents, on the Greek Revolution,
written during a visit to that country
Bd.: 2

Paris (1825)

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